# The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,779.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| ——— including postage | ,, 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | ,, 28 0 |
| ——— including postage | ,, 38 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | ,, 16 0 |
| ——— including postage | ,, 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | ,, 6 0 |
| ——— including postage | ,, 7 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | ,, 0 4 |
| Back Numbers | ,, 0 8 |

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2¼ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2¼ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

| | Oct. | | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 25 | Leave Colombo | 1 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 26 | ,, Galle | 2 |
| ,, Vingorla | 26 | ,, Negapatam | 5 |
| ,, Carwar | 27 | ,, Pondicherry | 6 |
| ,, Mangalore | 28 | ,, Madras | 9 |
| ,, Cannanore | 29 | ,, Coconada | 11 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 29 | ,, Vizagapatam | 11 |
| ,, Calicut | 29 | ,, Bimlipatam | 12 |
| ,, Beypore | 29 | ,, Gopalpore | 13 |
| ,, Cochin | 30 | ,, False Point | 14 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 31 | Arrive Calcutta | 15 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

| Up. | Oct. | Down. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 31 | Leave Bussorah | 18 |
| ,, Kurrachee ...Nov | 4 | ,, Mahomerah | 18 |
| ,, Guadur | 5 | ,, Fao | 18 |
| ,, Muscat | 8 | ,, Bushire | 20 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 10 | ,, Linga | 22 |
| ,, Linga | 11 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 24 |
| ,, Bushire | 14 | ,, Muscat | 26 |
| ,, Fao | 15 | ,, Guadur | 28 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 15 | ,, Kurrachee | 30 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 16 | Arrive Bombay ...Dec. | 3 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 24th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. Without food |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ 5 |
| ,, Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 | £ 8 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 | £ 9 |
| ,, Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 | £ 14 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

### BYCULLA STUDIO.

—The above STUDIO will be RE-OPENED at the undermentioned Address on or about the 3rd of November 1870.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Byculla.

### DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

### TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and [illegible] products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

### MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality, and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

## SHIPPING.

### BRINDISI ROUTE.

### SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | £11 | £ 8. | To ROME | £12- 6 | £ 8-19 |
| ,, VENICE | £12-16 | £ 8-16. | ,, PARIS | £20-12 | £15-13. |

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 30th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain N. Stewart, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 28th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th October 1870.

### NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, a first-class Piano, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract,) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey fleabitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR LONDON.

THE S. S. GAMBIA, 1,167 tons Register, John Burroughs, Commander, leaving about 30th instant, has available accommodation for a limited number of first-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

### THE WIELAND TROUPE of MALE and FEMALE ARTISTES HAVE ARRIVED,

and will have the honour of making their FIRST APPEARANCE at the THEATRE ROYAL, Grant Road, on THURSDAY next, 27th October.

SEE BILLS.

### NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD in the GRAND ARSENAL on THURSDAY,

the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock noon, for the sale of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES. Terms of Sale—25 per cent. Deposit on the Lots being knocked down, and they should be removed within three days; on failure of this they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

### YEOMAN'S ENGLISH-BOTTLED PALE ALE.

—Received last month, ex SALADIN, a small consignment of YEOMAN'S INDIA PALE ALE (English-Bottled) in Imperial Pints. Price Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

### TOBACCOS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Do. Do. ¼ | 1 14 | 2 2 |
| CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| LATAKIA WILLS' ,, ,, ,, | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' ,, ,, ,, | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb. | 1 4 | 1 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS AND BELTS

ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### DISINFECTANTS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER; Packet of 1 lb | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Do. do. Packet of 4 lbs. | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. per cwt | 11 0 | 13 0 |
| Do. do. Jar of 28 lbs. | 4 0 | 4 12 |
| Do. do. Ships' Chest of 28 lbs. | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Do. do. 112 lbs. | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID; pint bottle | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Do. do, quart bottle | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Do. do, do. per doz. | 8 8 | 10 8 |
| Fumigating Salts, per packet | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Fumigator for use of above | 1 0 | 1 4 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

### GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

### MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just

arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c, which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

## NOTICES.

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

### TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN)

Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

### BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY,

Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

### THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that a NINTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ONE RUPEE per Share is NOW PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for former Distributions are requested to do so without delay.

L. ROBERTSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

### BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

### TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine,

up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY the 27th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-EIGHT (78) NATIVE CONVICTS, with two Native Warders, and the proportionate Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings (for Convicts only) are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicine and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport, shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such Provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th October 1870.

### THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

### TENTS.—JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.

—The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent in the price of Tents under (500) five hundred rupees, and 20 per cent on Tents over (500) five hundred rupees as sanctioned last season is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, Captain,
Superintendent.

### P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have

commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

### GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

### ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the

Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

### THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

*Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.*

### SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Heart Labelled) pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. Do. The Travelling Bottle (a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use) per doz. | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| OLD PALE COGNAC, a spirit very far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell and others, commonly sold at the same rates | 24 0 | 27 0 |

Fresh shipments on sale by the sole Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London.

JAMES McCABE.

### FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

## NOTICES.

### SEASON 1870-71.

### BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz. | 50 | |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs | 60 | |
| BADHAM'S Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each | 7 to | 25 |
| BADHAM'S Coloured Cambric Shirts doz. | 45 | |
| BADHAM'S Super ditto ditto ,, | 60 | |
| BADHAM'S Fine French Cambric Shirts ,, | 65 | |
| BADHAM'S "Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each | 7 | |
| BADHAM'S Wove Flannel Shirts | 9 | |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts | 9½ | |

SLEEPING SUITS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel | 18 |
| BADHAM'S Ditto Silk and Wool | 20 |
| BADHAM'S Ditto Spun Silk | 25 |

HOSIERY.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Fine Brown Cotton Socks | 12½ | |
| BADHAM'S Superfine ditto | 21 | |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan | 26½ | |
| BADHAM'S Fine Lisle Thread | 21 | |
| BADHAM'S Ditto ditto Striped | 23 | |
| BADHAM'S Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped | 15 to | 18 |
| BADHAM'S Super do. do. | 18 to | 25 |
| BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair | 6 | |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each | 5½ to | 6½ |
| BADHAM'S Fine Gauze Vests | 3½ to | 4½ |
| BADHAM'S Summer Merino do. | 5 to | 5½ |
| BADHAM'S Grey Merino do. | 5½ to | 6½ |
| BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool Shirts | 7½ | |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants | 9 | |
| BADHAM'S Grey Merino do. | 7½ | |
| BADHAM'S Super Gauze do. | 6½ | |

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz. | 7 0 |
| Dux with Tie, Olympic do. | 7 8 |

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

| | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz. | 6 | |
| Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. ,, | 6 | |
| White Irish Cambric ,, | 10 to | 25 |
| White Irish Cambric, coloured borders ,, | 16½ | |
| Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched | 24 | |
| Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched | 10 to | 15 |

SCARVES AND TIES.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety | 2½ to | 3 |
| Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring | 2½ to | 4 |
| Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each | 1 | |
| Black and coloured Eglington | 1½ to | 1¾ |

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrellas | 10 to | 16 |
| Walking Sticks | 1 to | 6 |

JEWELLERY.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine gold Collar Studs ... each | 8 | |
| Fine gold Front Studs ... per set | 12 to | 45 |
| Fine gold Links | 18 to | 30 |
| Fine gold Solitaires | 15 to | 35 |

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Collar Studs ... each | 2½ | |
| Front Studs ... per set | 5 | |
| Solitaires ... per pair | 5 to | 10 |

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10, | 12 to | 16 |
| Royal Turkish Bath Towels ,, ,, | 25 to | 32 |
| Brown Turkish Bath Towels ,, ,, | 25 | |

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 27 Inches Flat Tops | 26 |
| 30 Inches Flat Tops | 29 |
| 33 Inches Flat Tops | 31 |
| 36 Inches Flat Tops | 33 |

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 27 Inches | 65 |
| 30 Inches | 70 |
| 33 Inches | 75 |

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 33 Inches ... Rs. 45 \| 36 Inches | 50 | |
| A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from | 5 to | 35 |
| Canvas Clothes Bags | 5½ to | 6½ |

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| All sizes and qualities | 12 to | 40 |
| Scarlet Blankets ... per pair | 25 | |
| Rug Straps | 1½, 2 to | 2½ |

HAT DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats | 16 0 |
| LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality | 12 0 |
| ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon | 14 0 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon | 10 0 |
| Ex. quality ditto | 12 0 |
| BLACK FELT HATS— Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot," | 7 8 |
| Tyrol Hats | 8 8 |
| Soft Felt Hats | 8 8 |
| Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety | 4 0 to 6 0 |

HELMETS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| The Regulation Cork Helmet | 18 0 |
| Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White | 15 0 |
| Drab do. do. do. | 15 0 |

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

### JARVIS AND COMPANY,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,
29, Meadow Street,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, they have commenced Business with a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co solicits an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

Note the address —

29, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

### LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

### THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.............Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.............East Street.
CALCUTTA.............Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

| Credit. Rs. a. | | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body | 35 0 |
| 42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co. | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier | 38 0 |
| 45 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto | 40 0 |
| | The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. | |
| | Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case | 42 0 |

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0* | Laubenheim, Vintage 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal ditto 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | Geisenheim ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 23 0 | Erbach ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 29 0* | Nierstein ditto 1862 | 26 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 0 | Winningen Vintage 1862 | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | Brauenberg ditto 1862 | 23 0 |
| 30 0* | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 0 |
| 29 0 | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated. | 24 0 |

CLARETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 0 | Vin Ordinaire | 10 0 |
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Chateau Larose | 20 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Leoville | 28 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Langoa | 28 0 |

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42 0 | Red, very fruity | 36 0 |
| 42 0 | White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk | 36 0 |

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0* | B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A Red—Quality as above, but drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine. | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 White—Also very dry and delicate | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine | 32 0 |

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0* | (One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0* | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

BRANDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark | 24 0 |
| 29 0 | Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 36 0 | TENT WINE | 32 0 |
| 18 0 | OLD MARSALA Z. | 16 0 |
| 25 0 | BUCELLAS, light and dry | 22 8 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

### BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 6 per dozen | | Quarts. |
| ,, 4 ,, | | Pints. |
| ,, 12 ,, | | Magnums. |

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

### BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

A further Shipment is due in all October per "S JOHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

### CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.
Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

### FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Veuve Clicquot | Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts. |
| Do. | ,, 34 per 2 doz. pints. |
| G. H. Mumm & Co. | ,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts. |
| Do. | ,, 30 per 2 doz. pints. |

STILL HOCKS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | ,, 15 per doz. |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 20 ,, |
| Marcobrunner | ,, 24 ,, |
| Rüdesheimer | ,, 24 ,, |
| Johannisberger | ,, 30 ,, |
| Hochheimer Victoria Berg | ,, 36 ,, |
| Do. do. Blue capsule. | ,, 45 ,, |

CLARETS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Estéphe Mèdoc | ,, 9 ,, |
| St. Emilion | ,, 10 ,, |
| Chateau Bellevue | ,, 14 ,, |
| Chateau de Frands | ,, 16 ,, |
| Vray Canon | ,, 18 ,, |
| Chateau Larose | ,, 22 ,, |
| Chateau Margaux, 1865 | ,, 24 ,, |

BRANDY:—

| | |
|---|---|
| H. C. Balaresque | ,, 22 per doz. quarts. |
| Gauthier Frères | ,, 24 ,, |
| Blanchy Frères | ,, 28 ,, |

ITALIAN WINES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sicilian Claret | ,, 7 per doz |
| ,, Sherry (Marsala) | ,, 12 ,, |
| Vino Monferrato | ,, 8 ,, |
| Moscata | ,, 14 ,, |
| Barbera | ,, 14 ,, |
| Tokai | ,, 14 ,, |
| Nebiolo | ,, 14 ,, |
| Barolo | ,, 14 |

BEER:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz cs. | ,, 7½ |

OLIVE OIL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Italian | ,, 8 |

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870

### BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

| | | Qts. | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine) | per doz. Rs. | 8 0 | 4 8 |
| ,, Ditto (our own Brand). | ,, | 10 0 | ... |
| ,, Chateau Larose (Do.) | ,, | 14 0 | ... |
| BRANDIES—Martell's | ,, | 21 0 | ... |
| ,, Denis Monnié | ,, | 21 0 | ... |
| SHERRY—Chillingworth | ,, | 25 0 | ... |
| PORT WINE—Chillingworth | ,, | 26 0 | ... |
| CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims | ,, | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| ,, Moir and Chandon | ,, | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| ,, Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux | ,, | 28 0 | ... |
| OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's) | ,, | 16 0 | 10 0 |
| WHISKEY (Irish) | ,, | 15 8 | ... |
| ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils | ,, | 26 0 | ... |
| VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat | ,, | 12 0 | 6 8 |
| BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone | ,, | 5 8 | 4 0 |
| ,, Alsopp's Pale Ale | ,, | 5 0 | 3 4 |
| ,, Tennent's | ,, | 5 0 | 3 4 |
| PORTER—Guinness's | ,, | 5 0 | 3 8 |
| ,, Tennent's | ,, | 5 0 | 3 8 |

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

### ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended) | per doz. Rs. | 12 0 | 6 8 |
| FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured). | ,, | 15 0 | 8 0 |
| BURGUNDY (Bourgogne) | ,, | 18 | ... |
| Do. (Nuits) | ,, | 22 | ... |
| Do. (Pomard) | ,, | 26 | ... |
| COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy | ,, | 25 | ... |
| Do. Petite Champagne | ,, | 21 | ... |
| Do. Bois (very Old) | ,, | 19 | ... |
| Do. Old | ,, | 17 | ... |

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

1, Oak Lane, Fort.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING.......Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup ... ,, 30 ,, 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil | Rs. 40 | Rs. 22 0 |
| ,, Moselle Do. | 40 | 22 0 |
| ,, Do. Muscatel | 36 | 19 8 |
| STILL—Moselle Braunberger | 25 | — |
| ,, Hock Johannisberger | 42 | 22 0 |
| ,, ,, Marcobrunner | 34 | — |
| ,, ,, Forster Traminer | 34 | — |
| ,, ,, Rudesheimer | 26 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, Hochheimer | 23 | 12 8 |

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS—Chateau Mouton | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| ,, ,, Rauzan | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, Palmer | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| ,, ,, Larose | 18 8 | 10 8 |
| ,, St. Julien | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| ,, Cantenac | 15 8 | 9 0 |
| ,, Medoc | 13 8 | — |
| ,, Haut Sauternes | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red | 32 0 | 17 0 |
| ,, Nuits, Red | 26 0 | — |
| ,, Macon, Red | 21 0 | — |
| ,, Chablis, White | 22 0 | 12 0 |

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule | Rs. 32 |
| ,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule | 28 |
| ,, Pale, White Capsule | 25 |
| RUM, Superior Old Jamaica | 22 |
| OLD TOM, London Gin | 21 |
| IRISH WHISKY | 23 |
| SCOTCH WHISKY | 21 |
| GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case | 19 |

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality | Rs 38 0 |
| AMONTILLADO, very choice | 32 0 |
| AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale | 28 0 |
| SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour | 22 0 |
| ,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry | 22 0 |
| ,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate | 22 0 |
| ,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 8 |
| ,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 0 |
| MARSALA, Virgin | 15 8 |
| OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice | 33 0 |

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. — |
| INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule | 30 0 | — |
| Black Seal, a Dessert Wine | 24 8 | 14 8 |
| CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL | 18 0 | 10 0 |

LIQUEURS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | Rs. 22 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA | 40 | 22 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | 30 | 16 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | 20 | — |

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

### NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will

be CLOSED on MONDAY the 24th instant, to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

### NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,
compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

### RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.

—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Rossie House, Bridge of Carn, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rossie House aforesaid on the 3rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID JOBSON NASMYTH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

### MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dealwood Commodes, complete | Rs. 40 |
| Pull-up } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover; Self-acting } | 25 |
| Sieves for ditto | 3 |

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

### P. HAMILTON & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

## NOTICES.

### SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The Fabric of every article is of the best quality of Nickel or German Silver, massive in make and thickly quoted with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

| | | The Fiddle or perfectly Plain Pattern. | The King's Pattern. | The Lily Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| Table Forks | per doz. | 26 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 |
| Dessert Forks | ,, | 20 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 |
| Table Spoons | ,, | 26 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 |
| Dessert Spoons | ,, | 20 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 |
| Tea Spoons | ,, | 14 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 |
| Egg Spoons, gilt bowls | ,, | 12 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 |
| Mustard Spoons do. | ,, | 12 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 |
| Salt Spoons, do. | ,, | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| Sugar Tongs | each | 2 8 | 5 0 | 4 8 |
| Sugar Spoons | ,, | 1 8 | 5 0 | 4 8 |
| Mustard Ladles for Cruets | ,, | 1 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Gravy Spoons | ,, | 4 8 | 7 0 | 6 0 |
| Soup Ladles | ,, | 7 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 |
| Sauce or Milk Ladles | ,, | 3 8 | 4 12 | 4 0 |
| Butter Knives | ,, | 2 4 | 5 0 | 4 8 |
| Pickle Forks | ,, | 1 8 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Skewers | per inch | 0 4 | 0 [illegible] | 0 6 |

*** The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS,
In Full Sets and in Half Sets.

The SPOONS and FORKS may be had in Full Sets and Half Sets, according to the following Table:—

| | Plain or Fiddle Pattern. | King's Pattern. | Lily Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A FULL SET, Comprising:— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 dozen Table Spoons<br>1 ,, Table Forks<br>1 ,, Dessert Spoons<br>1 ,, Dessert Forks<br>1 ,, Tea Spoons<br>4 Salt Spoons<br>6 Egg Spoons<br>2 Mustard Spoons<br>1 Soup Ladle<br>2 Sauce Ladles<br>2 Gravy Spoons<br>1 Sugar Spoon<br>1 Butter Knife | 135 | 200 | 185 |

| | Plain or Fiddle Pattern. | King's Pattern. | Lily Pattern. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A HALF SET, Comprising:— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6 Table Spoons<br>6 Table Forks<br>6 Dessert Spoons<br>6 Dessert Forks<br>6 Tea Spoons<br>2 Salt Spoons<br>3 Egg Spoons<br>1 Mustard Spoon<br>1 Soup Ladle<br>1 Sauce Ladle<br>1 Gravy Spoon<br>1 Sugar Spoon<br>1 Butter Knife | 75 | 115 | 100 |

### FIRST CLASS SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

Through Rivetted Ivory Handles.

A speciality Manufactured for SOUNDY & Co.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Knives, per doz. | Rs. 13 0 | Game or Poultry Carvers (Knive and Fork) | Rs. 3 8 |
| Dessert Knives ,, | 10 0 | Table Steel | ,, 1 8 |
| Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) | ,, 4 0 | | |

The above Cutlery is unequalled in the Indian Market at the Price.

### SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY,

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Knives, per doz. | Rs. 20 0 | Game and Poultry Carvers | Rs. 6 0 |
| Dessert Knives ,, | ,, 16 0 | Table Steel ... each | ,, 1 4 |
| Meat Carvers (Knive and Fork) | ,, 6 8 | | |

### BREAD PLATERS AND BREAD KNIVES,

| | |
|---|---|
| Beautifully carved with appropriate Devices and Mottoes round the Border. Each | Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 |
| Bread Knives | ,, 3 to ,, 8 |

### SOUNDY AND Co.

SOUNDY & Co.'s
LIST OF
SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPROVED ENGINEERS' DUMPY LEVELS ... Rs. 200 to | Rs. 260 |
| PORTABLE LEVELLING STAVES, Rs. 60 to | Rs. 90 |
| IMPROVED PRISMATIC COMPASSES ... Rs. 72 to | Rs. 90 |
| POCKET SEXTANTS | Rs. 76 |
| PENTAGRAPHS | Rs. 100 |
| LAND CHAINS, Steel...... Rs. 10 to | Rs. 20 |
| LAND CHAINS, best, No. 8 Gov. Wire ... Rs. 7 to | Rs. 12 |
| CHESTERMAN'S PATENT METALLIC TAPES ... Rs. 6 to | Rs. 9 |
| MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in sets ... Rs. 10 to | Rs. 170 |
| NAPIER COMPASSES | Rs. 20 |
| POCKET TURN in COMPASSES | Rs. 24 |
| POCKET FOLDING COMPASSES | Rs. 30 |
| PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES | Rs. 24 |
| HAIR DIVIDERS ...... Rs. 8 to | Rs. 10 |
| PLAIN DIVIDERS ...... Re. 1 to | Rs. 4 |
| DRAWING PENS ...... Re. 1 to | Rs. 4 |
| WHEEL PENS | Rs. 8 |
| BOW PENS and PENCILS...Rs. 5 to | Rs. 10 |
| CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS | Rs. 80 |
| BEST IVORY SECTOR | Rs. 5 |
| CLYNOMETER RULE, Ivory | Rs. 60 |
| CLYNOMETER RULE, Boxwood | Rs. 28 |
| BOXWOOD RULES, Two and Four Fold ... Re. 1 to | Rs. 10 |
| ENGINEERS' RULES......Rs. 16 to | Rs. 32 |
| EBONY PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 5 to | Rs. 36 |
| BRASS PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 8 to | Rs. 50 |
| MARQUOIS SCALES | Rs. 10 |
| IVORY PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of eight | Rs. 50 |
| BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of six | Rs. 24 |
| BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, separate ... each | Rs. 3 |
| TRIANGULAR PLOTTING SCALES | Rs. 7 |
| TELESCOPIC MEASURING RODS. | Rs. 8 |
| EBONY T. SQUARES ...... Rs. 8 to | Rs. 20 |
| PEAR-TREE T. SQUARES. Rs. 6 to | Rs. 12 |
| FRENCH CURVES, Pear-Tree...each | Re. 1 |
| SPIRIT LEVELS ...... Rs. 8 to | Rs. 34 |
| UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS. Rs. 36 to | Rs. 44 |
| THERMOMETERS...... Re. 1-8 to | Rs. 5 |

TRACING CLOTH, DRAWING PAPER, &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co.
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Market will be closed from the 24th to 26th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the Dewalee Holidays.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,00 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 100 |
| 22,00 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 585 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 162½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 1,650 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 265 |
| 20,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 370 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,096 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 119 exd |
| 0,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 425 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,545 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 158 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,010 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 260 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 810 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5pc. | Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. | 30 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 25 ps. | Treacher & Co. | 375 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 237 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 113 |
| ... | £ 0 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £16 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250 ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 775 |
| 250 | 3,300 | 650 | 60 do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 480 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 200 do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,500 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 265 do. | Bombay Press Co. | 1,950 exd |
| 200 | 500 | all | 64 do. | Do. New | 480 exd |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 800 do. | Colaba Press Co. | 6,200 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 3,500 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1,000* | Fort Press Co. | 9,200 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 900 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 246 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,350 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 150 ps | Imperial Press Co. | 1,300 |
| 1,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 120 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 850 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 ps | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 350 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,400 |
| 220 | 1,000 | 750 | 200 ps | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,075 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 150 ps | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,225 |
| 400 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 750 nom |

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 5,200 | 2,300 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 140 |
| | 3,500 | 2,440 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S.S. | 0 |
| | 5,000 | 2,700 | ... | Bombay Sh | 35 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | all | 1,040 | Elph'st'ne Land | 15 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | 670 | 676 | Do. New | 15 |

### CALCUTTA.—19TH OCTOBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 98-2 or 1-14 discount, and small sums at Rs 98-3 to 98-4 or 1-13 to 1-12 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-2 to 107-4, and small sums at Rs 107-5 to 107-6.

5½ per cents, at Rs 114-2. Small sums at Rs 114-6 and a time-bargain for a large sum at Rs 114-1, deliverable in 15 days.

10 years' Debentures, at Rs 108-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, yesterday and to-day, at Rs 1,440.

National Bank shares, at Rs 125.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 246 per £20.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares, at 165 and 167.

—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

**Briggs**, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

**Cureton**, Major-General, Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.

**Hoggs**, Lieutenant, 24th Punjaub N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

**Hughes**, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cashmere.

**Heavison**, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Poona.

**Thorp**, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

**Simpson**, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mehidpore.

OCTOBER 23.

**Hughes**, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

**Ellaby**, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mhow.

**Ricard**, Ensign, 1-3rd the Buff Regiment, on retirement, to Europe.

**Marshall**, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, on private affairs, to England.

**Cullinan**, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, to England.

**Philips**, Captain, H. M.'s 2-12th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST OCTOBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. | p. ton |
| | Cases | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. | „ |
| | Seeds | £1 | „ |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. | „ |
| | Wooden Ships „ | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | „ |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. | „ |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. | „ |
| Havre | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | „ |
| | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 10s. 0d. | „ |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | No vessel. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 6 to 7 per bale. | |
| | „ Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 3 per bale, | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 per ton* | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal | |

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | M.S. Elphinstone (s) | Raffin | Goa, Oct. 19. |
| | Martaban (s) | Turner | Bussorah, Oct. 7. |
| | Linellin | Simpson | London, June 22. |
| | Sir Bartle Frere (s) | Thompson | Cutch Mandvee, Oct. 19 |
| | Golconda (s) | Coleman | Suez, Oct. 10. |
| 23 | Ellora (s) | Hector | Hongkong, Sept. 29. |
| | Atrevida | Kindred | Hongkong, July 17. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Hindostan (s) | Curling | Aden and Suez. |
| | City of Foochow | Tait | Calcutta. |
| | Silurian | Brown | Colombo. |
| | Ceylon | Joass | Colombo. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
19 Madras (s)
Martaban
Indian Merchant
Northumberland

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
17 Jaffna ... Negapatam.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

**Ellen Bates**, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, Bhugwan Mulchund.

FROM LONDON.

**Balkamah**, 8 cases hardware, Tajbhoy Alibhoy; 21 hogsheads pale ale, Payne & Co.; 1 case claret and 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

**Gitana**, 400 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

**Comete**, 570 boxes brandy.

**Courrier de Bombay**, 1,833 boxes brandy, 43 casks (half) brandy, 42 barrels brandy, 7 casks brandy, and 840 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

**A. J. de la Gravier**, 1,325 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

FROM SUEZ.

**Columbian (s)**, 1 case printed books, Cooper & Co.; 2 cases seed heads, and 6 cases ruby, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

**Hindostan (s)**, 120 bales cotton, Finlay, Clark & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Stenhouse & Co.

**J. C. Bottlebhoy**, 60 bales cotton, Guneshdass Boolackidass; 160 bales cotton, Vullubdass Manchund; 47 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vijbhookandass; 127 bales wool, Tejpall Jaitha; 71 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass.

**Glensannox**, 10 bales cotton, 22 bales wool, and 20 bales country old rags, Ebjee Visram; 45 bales cotton, Hajee Meerza Shaffee Mishkee; 201 bales cotton, Vullubdass Manchund.

FOR LONDON.

**Hindostan (s)**, 1 case shawls, Limjee Jamsetjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

**Travancore (s)**, 3 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 73 bales cotton, Godrez Merban; 7 bales cotton, Ardasur Merban Eranee; 100 packages raisins, Pallonjee Pestonjee; 14 chests Malwa opium, Davajeebhoy Goolamhusin; 11 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 26 bales grey shirtings, 245 packages sharkfins, Jurazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Essa Ellias; 30 bales cotton, Narotum Jaitha; 245 packages sharkfins, Allana Munjee & Co.; 16 chests Malwa opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 18 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adam Esmall; 48 bales cotton, Mahamudbhoy Dama & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 26 bales grey shirtings, Hajee Adam Esmall; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Essa Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

**Travancore (s)**, 35½ chests Malwa opium, E. J. Abraham, 10 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 2 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarayen Rungilall; 3 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Guneshdass.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—September 25th, at Brighton, the wife of Andrew Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BALMAIN—October 22nd, at Myrtle Villa, Chinchpoogly Hill, the wife of John W. Balmain, Assistant Engineer Government Reclamation Works, of a daughter.

SHARPIN—October 22nd, at the Parsonage, Colaba, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., Acting Chaplain, of a son.

WATSON—October 19th, at Bhosawul, the wife of S. S. Watson, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LANDALE—October 18th, at 9, Middleton Row, Calcutta, Mrs. G. A. Landale, of a son.

TEMPLETON—October 12th, at the Bombahal Colliery, Raneegunge, the wife of J. Templeton, Esq., of a son.

FOX—October 18th, at Moorshedabad, the wife of Mr. Henry C. Fox, of a son.

ROSS—October 18th, at No. 19, Hill's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. G. Ross, of a son.

WILLIS—October 16th, at Calcutta, Mrs. A. J. Willis, of a son.

DEATH.

HINDER—October 18th, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Hinder, aged 32 years and 9 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BELCHAM—October 13th, at Rock Point, Simla, the wife of Mr. G. Belcham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BIRNEY—RAMSAY—October 13th, at Almorah, by the Rev. J. Richards, Captain J. Birney, R.E., to Mary Louisa, daughter of Colonel Ramsay, C.B., Commissioner of Kumaon.

DEATHS.

BUNBURY—October 15th, at Meean Meer, of remittent fever, Captain H. F. Bunbury, Officiating Wing Officer, 35th Regiment N. I., aged 31 years.

NEWMAN—October 14th, at Ajmere, Frederick Arthur, son of Mr. F. A. Newman, aged 2 years 9½ months.

PURVES—October 17th, at Allahabad, William Purves, Esq., (Registrar, Board of Revenue, N. W. P.,) aged 58 years.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

FRESH rumours of peace negotiations brought by the telegraph seem to have ended in nothing; and the chief burden of the discussions brought by the mail is peace negotiations that failed. But none can doubt that, if it were only for the sake of saving France from herself, every effort should be made to put an end to this war. More than this. There are signs that the violent parties in England and on the Continent will endeavour to make use of the present opportunity—if it be one—to raise the red flag. "Why are you so French?" we wrote to a democratic imperialist in England. "You ask why I am so French," he replies, "Because I believe the great danger to Europe now is from *Prussian*, not from French ambition, and, if I must chose between divine right and the revolution, give me the revolution." If the contest were really between divine right and the revolution, if we were called upon to chose, we are not sure that divine right would not be the preferable choice. The revolution, for example, gave Europe two Bonapartes, under whose iron rule anything like constitutional, that is orderly, progress was impossible. The revolution made France an elective monarchy. It gave birth to the wonderful device of a *Plébiscite* so carried out that the man at the head of the armed force in the nation was certain to win. Cavaignac was the only exception, but Cavaignac was an honest man. The question, however, is not between divine right and the revolution. The divine right theory of the King of Prussia is a relic of a past gone for ever. Germany does not believe in it; Germany laughs at it. The national army does not represent divine right, but the national will. The French army represented a sort of armed imperial democracy, whose select leader was Napoleon III., a leader who held his place on the condition that he pleased the army and found it employment. The great sin of Louis Philippe, in French eyes, was that he was peaceful, that he did not keep Belgium when he had got it, did not "elevate his reign," as the phrase was, by showing that he had, and could use, a sword. M. Chateaubriand and M. Louis Blanc agreed in one thing that their "degraded country" required some "elevation"—some "issue towards *la gloire*." The revolution, as it is understood in France, means doubtless many other things, but undoubtedly it means and has always meant war and the glories of war. The real question, as we have often pointed out, is whether or not this claim to domineer, to determine, by influence, if it may be, if not by force, shall be finally quashed. It is no other than that. France pretends to say, what no other nation has the impertinence to say—"You shall do this; you shall not do that—I shall do this, whether you like it or not. Try to oppose me at your peril." Germany has accepted the challenge, with what present result we know, and if that result is not altered, a good deal will have been done towards relieving Europe from the danger involved in the political creed of the French nation. Of course it would be absurd to suppose that the creed has been given up. Only the other day a Parisian was heard to declare that if the French terms were not accepted they, the French, would overturn the world! That cry in the street has the genuine ring of the passion born of the fury of the Convention and the worship of Napoleon. We know very well that the nobler sort of French have always deplored and repudiated the insolent assumption it embodies; M. Renan and M. John Lemoinne even now, courageously, with the enemy at the gate, daring to utter rebukes; but their voices are few, scattered and unheeded. It is quite possible, nay probable, that Europe will never be delivered from the danger of war; but her best chance lies in the uprooting of a belief born of the Revolution and Napoleon I.

As to divine right, we in England have managed to deal with that fancy of Kings, and the Germans will not fail where we have succeeded. The "divine right" represented by the Holy Alliance was, indeed, something worse than the Napoleonic creed, and even Conservative, nay Tory England was obliged to make war on that monster. But that sort of divine right is dead, whereas Bonapartism, which is now called the revolution, has been stricken, but certainly is not killed. Count Bismarck is no doubt right when he says that whatever peace may be made the French will renew the war as soon as ever they can get a sou and a sword

How is peace to be made? By what device? The Provisional Government will not call an Assembly, for fear it should agree to terms; the Germans truly say there is no Government, only a sort of "improvised commune;" the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe, true to the profound egotism which has characterized his career, dreams of returning to the Tuileries and will not abdicate. If he had been a divine right legitimate sovereign, like James II., he could not have behaved with greater selfishness. Under the circumstances we do not see how the Germans can refrain from pushing the war and extorting securities and advantages, so that they may be in a good position to face the French when, after the lapse of a few years, that people are certain to renew the war. Right divine and the revolution are alike curses; but right divine, at present, has the incontestable advantage of actually being the defender and maintainer of a great European principle—the right of every nation to constitute itself—a right England had to maintain against France in the case of Italy; a right Germany is now maintaining on behalf of herself and Spain. The Revolution would dictate just as much as the Empire; indeed, they are only the two sides of the same medal.

ALTHOUGH we may doubt whether the "carnage" in the present war has been greater than the carnage in previous wars, we have no doubt that it has been greater in less time. What has been established is that the German artillery has proved superior to that of the French. Sedan, however, was not the first battle won by artillery, and the strategy, tactics, and discipline, marching power on the German side, had quite as much to do with it as the guns. Nevertheless, the guns are superior; and when we read of these things we cannot help asking would the artillery employed in India be likely to rival the German artillery in efficiency? Is our artillery in a state which might even be qualified as satisfactory? We are told, and we are bound to believe it, that at no time, within the recollection of men in the service, has the artillery in India been in a more unserviceable state than it is at present. In the Horse and Field artillery the guns are chiefly the old smoothbore popguns of ages gone by, useless against infantry armed with breechloading rifles; the carriages are in many instances unserviceable, and have been so for years, and it is to drag about and serve these useless affairs that establishments of horses and men are maintained. The first loss is generally the least, and if all these unserviceable batteries were returned into store and burnt or destroyed and the new Indian gun and carriage issued in lieu of them, we might hope to have a really serviceable and efficient field artillery, a thing we have not at present. The garrison artillery in India is equally inefficient, the men are not drilled to the guns they are supposed to work, because Government will not go to the expense of providing them, and the number of men in a "so-called" battery is so absurdly small as to render it next to useless if required for service.

It will be asked how such a state of things can exist; but the fact is the artillery has no proper head and no man with power to represent the wants of the corps. In former years in each Presidency there was a Commandant of Artillery (with an Assistant Adjutant General or Brigade Major as his staff officer,) and as this officer was always at Army Head Quarters, he was the means of communication between the artillery and the Commander-in-Chief. On the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian artilleries the posts of Commandants were abolished and in lieu of them Inspectors, with Brigade Majors as staff, were given, whose duty it was to inspect and report on the different batteries in the command once a year, by which inspections some degree of uniformity of system, drill and dress was insured, and there was some hope that with new guns and carriages the artillery would maintain its old reputation and continue second to none in the world. All these hopes have now been destroyed, as, thanks to the cheeseparing system that prevails, these useful appointments have been abolished and one Inspector appointed for all the artillery in India. The hard labor to be gone through by this officer during the season of inspection, if he does everything expected of him, may be imagined but not described. The fact is, the whole system of artillery inspection has become a farce, and all artillery arrangements are now made by the Army Head Quarter Staff, who, of course, have their own services and their interests to look after, and do not over-well love the artillery. It is true there is a Staff Officer of Artillery at Army Head Quarters in each Presidency in the shape of a Deputy or Assistant Adjutant General, chosen from the Lieutenant-Colonels of the regiment, but this is not what is wanted.

What should be done? There should be a Regimental Colonel on the Staff at Army Head Quarters, with either an Assistant Adjutant General or Brigade Major as his staff officers. The Colonel should be one of the colonels serving in the Presidency, a man selected for his knowledge of regimental duty, interior economy, and long experience. He should be the Chief's adviser and guide in artillery subjects, independent of the Army Head Quarter Staff, and should be the channel of communication between his corps and the Chief and Government. No moves or changes from station to station of artillery should be made without his being consulted; he should accompany the Chief in all his tours and minutely inspect every battery in the command and be held responsible that one system prevailed throughout. With a proper book of standing orders for artillery in India and Colonels on the staff in correspondence on any doubtful regimental subjects some uniformity might be anticipated. The staff of these Colonels might be selected from the Lieut.-Colonels of the regiment, provided they had previously proved themselves good battery commanders, and entitled to the confidence of their brother-officers. At the local Presidencies the Assistant Adjutant Generals of Artillery have very little weight, and on the commonest point have to refer to India Head Quarters for orders. Expense would doubtless be quoted by Government against the arrangement we propose, but if the allowances of the Assistant Adjutant Generals were given to the Colonels on the Staff, there would only be the pay of their staff officers to be added to present expenditure, not too great a price to secure efficiency and uniformity of system in such an arm as the artillery. The inspections of artillery as now carried out by General Officers are mostly a farce, and none of the advantages to be derived from strict regimental inspections can be gained by them. In a programme of this year's intended inspections of artillery in the Bombay Presidency by the Inspector of Royal Artillery in India, more than one-third of the stations where artillery are located are omitted, the Inspector being unable to get to them during the season for inspection. The inspections of District Commanders of Artillery are sometimes good and sometimes the reverse; all depends on the officer inspecting. From these considerations we infer that there should be at the head quarters of each Presidency an Artillery colonel on the Staff, through whose office all inspection reports of artillery should pass, and whose duty it should be to submit them to the Commanders-in-Chief, with such remarks as might be deemed necessary. Errors and irregularities would thus be corrected, and something like uniformity insured, and with new guns and carriages the field artillery in India would be in a condition to meet all emergencies.

THERE is to be a Fancy Ball at Secunderabad in the early part of December.

LORD AND LADY NAPIER returned to Madras from Bangalore by last Monday's train.

THE fall of rain at Matheran till the 30th September amounted to 310 inches 6 cents.

CAPTAIN H. B. FISCHER, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Consular Agent at Karical.

MR. COLGAN, Barrister-at-Law and an Advocate of the Madras High Court, died at Bangalore on the 15th inst.

THE officiating appointment of Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, which was offered to Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, has been declined.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras have decided to open a branch bank at Masulipatam, of which Mr. Best, of Guntoor, will be the Agent.

THE Madras Governor's "Birth-day Ball" has been fixed to take place on Wednesday the 9th of November, the birth-day of the Prince of Wales.

THE "Pioneer" asks—"What is the matter in the Persian Gulf? The gun-boat Hugh Rose left Bombay for the Gulf last Monday, and H. M. S. Nymphe is, so it is said, to follow soon. Is there more the matter than Colonel Pelly, on board his little steamer, can settle?"

A MADRAS paper mentions a rumour that it is the intention of the local Legislature to introduce a bill for the purpose of modifying the present Municipal Act, in order to enable them to sanction a salary not exceeding one thousand rupees to an officiating President.

THERE has been a match between the Barrackpore and Dacca Hockey Clubs, which was played at Dacca and resulted in an easy victory for the Dacca players. A return match is expected to be played at Barrackpore shortly.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners under the new Act for making improvements in the port of Calcutta—Mr. C. H. Schalch, chairman: Mr. W. D. Bruce, vice chairman; and Messrs. T. A. Apcar, J. A. Crawford, F. G. Eldrige, S. S. Hogg, J. B. Knight, G. F. Rutherford, and T. H. Wordie.

"OUR PAPER" mentions with regret that Major Swanson, of the Royal Artillery, who so recently relieved Major Napier of the charge of the Hydrabad Arsenal, on the latter being transferred on promotion to Belgaum, has been obliged to go to Kurrachee on medical certificate. Major Swanson but recently returned from England, whither he had proceeded for the recovery of health.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay accompanied by Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., and others, cruised round the harbour on the 18th in order to examine the fortifications. The "Pioneer" is responsible for the following details:—"The impregnable character of our defences," said Sir Seymour Fitgerald, "remind me of Kronstadt." "Or Gibraltar, sir," suggested an aide. "More like Rosherville," was the Commodore's retort.

IN consequence of the appointment of Mr. W. R. Taylor, C.S., to the Accountant Generalship of the Punjab, vice Mr. Proben, who has taken furlough, it is rumoured (says the Calcutta "Examiner") that Mr. W. Clark, at present Deputy Accountant General, Lahore, will come down to Bengal and officiate as Deputy Account General, and Mr. Kiernander, of Allahabad, who will be relieved shortly by the permanent incumbent, Mr. Biss, will probaly go to Lahore as Acting Deputy Accountant General.

MR. LOCH, the newly-appointed president of the Madras Municipality, and the Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot, had a narrow escape on the 17th inst. They were driving down Nungumbaukum in a phæton drawn by two ponies when the ponies suddenly took fright and, dashing the phæton against a culvert, upset the conveyance. The two gentlemen were thrown out and fell near the hind legs of the ponies. Fortunately the animals did not move, or the consequences might have been serious.

THE "Pioneer" is glad to see that the hateful and iniquitous Pandhri Tax of the Central Provinces has found an enemy in Colonel Keatinge. "We have often before called attention to this impost—the last rag of the old native system of taxation—and when the Supreme Government renounced all imperial connection with it, and allowed it to be considered a local tax, we saw a way opened for an energetic administrator to put an end to its existence. This has, we now learn from an official letter written by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, been actually done in the Upper Godavery District."

THE following extract from a Simla letter, dated 15th instant, gives some additional particulars of a terrible crime already briefly reported:—"Simla has been disgraced by a most horrid murder. The wife of a compositor, named Sealy, was murdered, and suspicion rests upon one Reed, who was arrested in the act of committing suicide. It appears that Reed was at home on that day while Sealy was at office, (he being a fellow-lodger with the Sealy family) and the marks of blood were traceable from Reed's room to where the unfortunate woman fell dead. It is supposed to be the result of a love affair. The woman struggled desperately, and received several deep and fatal stabs."

### SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 19TH OCT.

THE week's dissipation at Hydrabad is now well over, and just as folks are beginning to recover from its effects, behold we plunge into new enjoyments here. To-morrow the Kurrachee Regatta, which on account of the Hydrabad gaities had been postponed, comes off, and promises to be a very gay affair indeed. Excursion trains are to run from both the Kurrachee stations down to the end of the bunder, thus saving the long, dusty road journey there, and this arrangement every one, except the ghorawallas, will, I am sure, appreciate. Several boats' crews have been under constant, I cannot say severe, training for the races, and a good day's sport may fairly be anticipated. After the Regatta on Thursday comes a ball on Friday, after which the excitement of the season will disappear as fast as it arose.

I do not quite know whether I am to call the Hydrabad races a perfect success, for I hear much of protests and counter-protests, decisions re-asserted and re-given, and the scratching of horses to an extent that effectually prevented the extra day's races contemplated; but as I was not there, I feel certain I may safely leave the matter in the hands of your Hydrabad Special. The Stewards, I hear, referred the Cup question to the W. I. T. Club, so that nothing certain regarding that event will be known for some time to come.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

*By British Indian Cable.*

LONDON, 21ST OCT., 3 P.M.

Several foreign personages passed between Paris and Versailles on the 14th and 15th: it is supposed in connection with the peace negotiations.

The garrison of Neuf-Brisack have made a successful sortie, killing and wounding 200 Germans.

On the night of the 18th two attacks were made by the Prussians on the outlying Paris positions, but were repulsed with loss.

The bombardment will be preceded by a summons to the city to surrender.

LONDON, 21ST OCT., 4-45 P.M.

A balloon, which left Paris on the 18th instant, brings a circular of M. Jules Favre declaring that France would prefer her present sufferings and sacrifices rather than yield to Prussian ambition.

General Boyer has returned to Metz with the Prussian terms of capitulation.

Energetic defensive preparations are being made in Normandy.

50,000 Mecklenburgers are advancing on St. Quentin.

Lyons is being provisioned for two months.

The Germans are threatening an advance on Bourges.

Telegrams from Versailles, dated yesterday, state that a heavy cannonade took place on the night of the 19th. A sortie was made towards Chevilly, but no losses were sustained.

The steamer Cambria has been wrecked on the Irish coast. 170 persons perished.

LONDON, 22ND OCT., 12-13 P.M.

An armistice granted at Mezières has expired. The garrison is estimated at 5,000 men. The bombardment will commence shortly.

48,000 troops with siege artillery are investing Bitsche.

The Prussians are three kilometres from Amiens.

The mission of Count Keratry to Madrid to ask assistance has failed.

LONDON, 22ND OCT., 1 P.M.

Advices from Versailles, dated 21st instant, state that a sortie of twelve battalions and 40 guns to-day from Mont Valerien was repulsed after three hours' fighting. One hundred prisoners and two guns were captured.

The Prussians have occupied Saint Quentin after a short cannonade.

LONDON, 22ND OCT., 3 P.M.

It is reported that General Boyer, who recently left Metz, is coming to England on a mission to the Empress Eugenie.

Advices received from Berlin state that French desertions from Metz through hunger are increasing. The health of the German troops is improving.

Advices from Tours state that the army of the Loire continues to receive reinforcements. It is reported that the morale of the troops is very good.

LONDON, 20TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer.

Fair Dhollera 6½d.

Consols 92⅞.

The Bank of England returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....£12,125,000 unchanged.
Bills discounted ....£15,625,000 Dec. £500,000
Bullion ..............£22,000,000 „ £250,000

The belief in an early Peace gains ground.

The Canute has arrived from Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Rangoon with the outward Indian Mails left Aden for Bombay on the 23rd instant at 5 P.M.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 30TH SEPTEMBER.

ABOUT half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon the P. and O. Company's s.s. Golconda, Captain Coleman, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 30th ult. on board. The Golconda sailed from Suez on the 10th instant. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr and Mrs Robinson and Miss Robinson, Mr and Mrs Murray, infant, child, and native female servant, Mr and Mrs Parch, Mr D Anderson, Mr James, Mr Deas, Mrs Martin, Mr Harrison, Lt Col Smith, Col Hicks, Mr and Mrs Pilcher, infant and ayah, Mr and Mrs Parsons, Mrs Adam, Miss Low, Mr and Mrs Gunn, Miss Francis, Miss Worgan, Miss Trevenau, Mrs McGregor and infant, Miss Moyle, Miss Skardon, Dr and Mrs Mennie and child, Mr and Mrs Stewart, Captain and Mrs de Montmorency, Mr Terry, Mr Draper, Major and Mrs Beden, Major Genl and Mrs Tytler, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Prichard, infant, child, and European female servant, Mr and Mrs Runcoman, Mr A Anderson, Mr and Mrs Macaulay, Mr Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Highet, Mr Martin, Mr Lowe, Mr Neuberg, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr Soundy, Major Jenkins, Dr Macdonogh, Mr J Leggatt, Mr C Leggatt and European man servant, Captain and Mrs Bunbury, Mrs Bow's ayah, Mr Howell, Mr Beatson, Mr J Omerod, Mr J Chalmers, Mr Austin, Mr Douglas, Mr G M Rwaz, Mr C M Rwaz, Mr Ellis, Mr Stoke's ayah, Mr Lester's ayah, Mr and Mrs Betesh and 2 children, Mr W H Prowett, Mr J Inglis, Mr T Hamilton, Mr W Lowther, Col McHutchin.

From Suez—Mr and Mrs Trunnell, Mr Grant, Mr St G Tucker, Mr Carlisle, Rev J Ross, Miss Von Kern, Mr Gray, Col Macpherson.

From Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Tait.

From Aden—4 natives.

### POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 23.

THE investment of Paris by the troops of the King of Prussia was completed on Monday, and the occupation of Rome by the troops of the King of Italy on Tuesday. The Italian army was not set in motion until Victor Emmanuel had obtained permission from Count Bismarck to settle the Roman question in his own way, on condition, however, of effectually keeping down the revolutionary party in Italy. So, while the army marched on Rome, the Italian fleet was employed in guarding Caprera, and Garibaldi remains a prisoner in his little island home while the unity of Italy is accomplished by other hands than his. The Liberator, had he been left free to act, would soon have taken his revenge for Mentana, and the horrors of the sack of Rome by the Constable Bourbon's army might have been outdone by Republicans inspired with a fanatical hatred of cardinals and monks. The King of Prussia may not be sorry to see the temporal power of the Pope destroyed, but it was against his interests that Rome should be stormed, and all Italy thrown into agitation, by those revolutionary "madmen who can make men mad with their contagion." The flame might have spread from Italy to France, and Prussia might have suddenly found herself confronted with that dread power, the Revolution, which is her natural enemy, and which would perhaps undo the work her victories have accomplished, if once unchained and let loose on Europe. Even at present, though the Republican Government in France in disowned by the Reds, the Prussian statesmen must feel uneasy at the sympathy it has, by its mere name, attracted to itself throughout Europe. The English working men, who detested the Emperor, are now anxious that this country should go to war rather than let Alsace and Lorraine be torn from the French Republic. In Germany itself a few earnest voices have already been raised to protest against the demoralizing thirst for conquest which it is one of the curses of the war to have excited in the German people. The Radicals who dare to suggest that Germany would degrade herself by adopting that policy of aggrandisement at the expense of other nations with which she reproaches France are very summarily dealt with by the Prussian police. Herr Jacobi has been put in prison for merely presuming to criticize the grasping policy of Count Bismarck. This is, I suppose, an illustration of that freedom which Mr. Lowe, in his excessively foolish speech at Elgin, declared to be one of "the blessed results" of the adoption of the Prussian military system. Fancy an English Minister being so careless as to speak of the Prussian as a "popular," in contradistinction to a standing, army! Can Mr. Lowe be ignorant that Prussia has since 1860 doubled the force of her infantry, and the time of service in the reserve, and that her standing army has for years been the largest, in proportion to her population, on the Continent? Is he so easily misled by Bismarck's innocent protestations about being taken by surprise as not to see that every possible resource of strength and science that the country could command has been for years devoted to the one purpose of making Prussia more than a match in military power for any other European State, so that, in the words of General Trochu, in speaking of the Bohemian campaign, "her preparation had been conducted so skilfully, resolutely, and unscrupulously, as to have deserved the name rather of a conspiracy than a preparation for war, if the distinguished man who directed it had made more of a mystery of his views?" And what absurdity could be greater than that of imagining service in the Prussian army, which is officered by nobles and kept by an iron discipline in subjection to the will of the king alone, is likely to develope the liberal tendencies of German citizens? There could be no better system for discouraging freedom and suppressing individual liberty than that which seizes every young man, and puts him during the best years of his life (from 20 to 36) through the military mill. The wonder is that, in spite of the tyranny of such a system, Liberalism can still exist in Germany. Yet it lives there, and the men now at the head of affairs fear and detest it, and are anxious to bring the war to an end in France speedily, so that it may not have time to assert its strength.

The siege of Paris is therefore pushed on with a vigour that offers a strange contrast to the slowness of the negotiations for peace. Bismarck has at last received Jules Favre, after the French Foreign Minister had done penance in a second circular for his first intemperate appeal to Frenchmen to regard as "impious" the war King William continued to wage against the Republic. M. Favre has shown the sincerity of his desire for peace by consenting to admit, in fact, the justice of Birmarck's insulting charge that he represents only "the gentlemen of the pavement," and humbling himself to satisfy the German dictator that a Constituent Assembly shall be elected at once to discuss the terms of peace, if the victors will only be good enough to state what these are. But Bismarck is in no hurry to make known his terms, though it is clear enough from the acts of Prussian officials in Alsace that they will include the cession of territory. The public opinion of Europe has declared itself unanimously against such annexation; and the hollow pretence that Germany wants a better strategic frontier is sufficiently exposed by the powerlessness of France, with her present frontier, to defend herself against a German invasion this year. Yet Bismarck means to have Strasbourg and Metz; and at the same time he must not, in so many words, defy all Europe till he knows that Paris is no longer in a condition to hold out against the besieging armies. He therefore dissembles, and wastes time in negotiations on preliminary matters, without naming his terms, while the German troops press on with their work. Paris once in his hands, he will speak out plainly enough; and if the calculations of the German military chiefs be correct, he has only to waste another week or two in purposeless interviews with Jules Favre, to be in a position to secure all he wants.

The fighting round Paris has begun already, and the Germans allege that Vinoy was defeated by the Bavarians on the 20th, and that "the French fled in wild confusion, leaving 7 guns and upwards of 2,500 prisoners in the hands of the victors." They add—and their information is always excellent—that "discipline in Paris is very loose, the men shooting their officers." Such deplorable demoralisation ceases to be incredible, when one reads what was the state of the French army even before the capitulation of Sedan. Mr. Russell has sent to the *Times* a very interesting and remarkable letter from an officer in Macmahon's corps, which fell into the hands of the Prussians at the end of last month, and which gives such a picture of the state of the French army as no critic on the German side would have dared to draw. All France, he says, lost its senses after the double defeat of Woerth and Forbach. "We do nothing but commit mistake on mistake, follies after follies, and our military and political leaders have fallen into second childhood." The disaster might have been repaired, but there were no generals. Bazaine should never have tied up the main body of the army to a fortress, and remained at Metz when the Prussians were debouching at Nancy; and, when he was once locked up there, the rest of the corps, assembled at Chalons, should have advanced on Verdun, without a moment's loss of time, to release him. But the Emperor, thinking only of his dynasty, wanted to retreat on Rheims and Paris, and was only prevented from doing so by being told by Count Palikao that the dynasty would be lost unless an effort was made to save Bazaine. Then a forward march was begun, but too late; and the writer, on the way to Sedan, says prophetically: "Seeing what is past, and the incredible, the 'impossible' carelessness and negligence of our generals and our Ministry, I feel more fear than hope. Can you believe," he asks his correspondent, "that since Woerth it has not yet been possible properly to reorganise the first (Macmahon's) corps, that we are in want of guns and a host of indispensable things? They do not know how to feed us either. For some time past one might suppose there was no longer a railway or telegraph in France." Only one or two of the generals had any maps of the country, even in the last week of August, though all the officers were well supplied with maps of Germany, and the writer of the letter received from Paris plans of the German fortresses to be besieged, when he was at Luneville, retreating with Macmahon's broken corps to Chalons. Then as to discipline, he declares that "men plunder and steal even in the houses. The villages through which we have passed are more damaged than they would be by the Prussians; men, and even officers, steal from each other in the army. There is an abominable demoralisation. For the last two or three days our general-in-chief is making praiseworthy efforts to stop these disorders; but he may do what he will: our army, which already had the most incapable generals and the most ignorant officers in Europe, has likewise the most undisciplined soldiers. Our African troops are an ulcer; they have spoiled the rest of the army in regard to discipline." What can even General Trochu, who long ago recognised and deplored the low moral state of the French army, do in the short time allowed him to build up a new and strong army out of the wrecks of Macmahon's defeated troops and the raw recruits of the National Guard? After all, it seems that the Emperor's plan of retiring on Paris would have been best for France as well as for the Bonapartes. The army was not in a fit condition to undertake an offensive movement, and Bazaine, as the result has shown, was by no means in such desperate straits at Metz that it was necessary to risk everything in order to release him.

The correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Earl Granville on the exportation of arms from this country to France has served the purpose with which the Prussians began it, by "exciting great indignation in Germany." As a matter of fact, very few arms have been exported, and of these some have gone to Germany as well as to France; and Bismarck's new agent, Pollaky (for the Prussian Premier, having found out a way of turning the British special correspondent to account, has now also engaged the British Detective in his service), is shown to have been misinformed about the large orders for the French Government said to be in course of execution in England. But Lord Granville shows, by reference to the conduct of Prussia herself during the Crimean war, that a neutral state is bound to guide its conduct by respect for the law, and not by sentiment, and there is no disputing his argument that we cannot change our law in time of war because it happens for the moment to be more favourable to one belligerent than to the other. Indeed, Count Bernstorff's memorandum, in which he urges that we should show a "benevolent neutrality" to Germany, because public opinion in England held the Germans to be right at the beginning of the war, can be so easily refuted, that one can hardly believe it to have been written in a sincere spirit. Clearly, if we are to decide our obligations as neutrals by a reference to public opinion, we should be entitled to give France direct aid, now that the majority of the English nation is favourable to the French cause. It may be an ungenerous suspicion, but I cannot help fancying the real purpose of the memorandum was to obtain a reply which Count Bismarck could oppose hereafter to our friendly remonstrances against dealing too harshly with France. If he be resolved not to hear us, he will like to strengthen his case by reminding us that we have no claim on Germany for having shown her sympathy in the war. The complaints of the Germans about our cold neutrality are not confined to the export of arms. Our trade in coals, horses, and provisions is also threatened; and Lord Granville is right in saying he is not sanguine in his expectations of a general agreement being come to, even in time of peace, as to what articles shall be specified as contraband of war. Corn, for instance, must be freely imported into England in time of war, or we could not continue the struggle against our enemies, but would be starved into submission. The corn-producing countries might, therefore, say that their corn is as necessary to us to enable us to carry on a war, as our coal and iron are to them; and at this point negotiations must be broken off. We of course get a good deal of ill-will by standing on our rights as a neutral state; but England may not be always neutral, and she is bound in her own interest not to make concessions now which, if she became a belligerent, might be used with terrible effect against her.

J. M. M.

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 30.

THE Cabinet Council summoned for to-day will, it is understood, discuss the question whether England can yet formulate terms of peace, and suggest them for the acceptance of Prussia. According to Jules Favre's full and very interesting account of his negotiations with Bismarck (published in to-day's *Daily Telegraph*), four of the powers that had signed the neutral league agreed to offer a joint mediation on the terms laid down by the Provisional Government in the phrase—"Not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortresses." Two powers refused to accept this base for mediation, but one of these two—namely, England—afterwards offered to obtain for M. Favre the interview with Count Bismarck which ended in a determination on the part of the French envoy to continue the war. Bismarck, says M. Favre, openly declared at first that he would not have an armistice at any cost; afterwards, he only granted it on condition of having Strasbourg, Toul, and Verdun given up to him, and Mont Valerien also, if the Constituent Assembly should sit at Paris instead of Tours. Peace, the German Chancellor said, he would not make unless he got all Alsace, with Strasbourg, Metz, Chateau Salins, and Senones;—the last being a canton in the department of the Vosges, lying between the Haut Rhin and Chateau Salins, and being asked for, I suppose, to make a straight frontier up to Metz, and not because it is in itself of any special importance. I see some of the English papers are sneering at M. Favre for the emotion he says he could hardly restrain when the inflexible victor told him what he wanted. Poor man! It was very unbecoming in him no doubt, as a diplomatist, to give way to such weakness; but all men are not made of "blood and iron;" and it *is* hard for a Frenchman to be required to choose between seeing Paris bombarded and assigning the territory of several French provinces to foreigners. Let us charitably forgive M. Favre his violation of the etiquette of diplomacy, and pray that no English Minister may ever do more to shame his country than shed a few tears of wounded pride over her humiliation. The conclusion the French Minister came to, as the result of his conversation with Bismarck, is warranted by what actually passed. The Germans are determined on conquest. They believe they have counted the cost of dismembering France, in spite of what Europe may wish or fear, and they will not slacken their military operations for a day without being sure that they are dealing with a Government which means to cede Alsace and Lorraine without fighting. There is indeed some difference of opinion in Germany about Metz; the *Cologne Gazette*, for instance, strongly arguing that Metz is a French town, and that Germany ought only to take Alsace and German Lorraine, or be content, say, with the line of the Vosges. But, if territory is to be taken at all, there is no difference in principle between taking the line of the Vosges and the line of the Moselle; and the few Germans who contend that there should be no spoliation of French territory at all are incontinently shut up in prison, so that the nation is practically unanimous in its policy. What course, then, remains for France? The fighting can hardly be kept up much longer; and, when Paris is taken, France will probably be convinced that she must make peace on any terms. But the leaders of every political party will shrink from taking the responsibility of signing such a treaty as Count Bismarck requires. The existing Government dare not do it; the Duke of Aumale, in offering himself as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, says an "honourable peace" is part of his programme; and even the Count of Chambord, in the half-crazy manifesto in which he calls on France to take refuge from oppression and anarchy in the "haven of hereditary monarchy," declares himself anxious to "hunt the invaders" from that "sacred soil" which a Bourbon first invited them to enter some eighty years ago. Nor will Napoleon ruin himself for ever by bargaining with the Prussians for the restoration of the Empire. It seems, therefore, as if peace could not be made except directly by a Constituent Assembly elected after Paris is taken, on the distinct understanding that the country must have rest to reorganise its resources on any terms King William will grant.

Such is, I believe, a faithful sketch of the situation, without reference to what the neutral powers may do. But it is no exaggeration to say that it rests now with England to save France from dismemberment. Bismarck defies the public opinion of Europe, because he fancies nothing will induce the neutrals to intervene. But they are only held back by the coldness of England, which has hitherto had no policy except to stand by and look on. Mr. Gladstone must feel that this policy, or want of policy, can no longer be maintained, and he has shown the absurdity of Mr. Lowe's declaration about their having laid down rules to guide their conduct whatever might happen on the Continent, by summoning his colleagues to meet him in council. The Radicals have begun to show a temper that must make the Ministers feel very uncomfortable, and that will not be softened by the infamously bad taste of Mr. Bruce's speech at Paisley yesterday, in which the Home Secretary compared France to a housebreaker who has been thrown out of window, and whom the householder is justified in trying to cripple for life. The working men, or many of them, would gladly go to war for France; and the middle-class Radicals also, in whose name Mr. Fawcett speaks, now call upon the Ministry to protest with all Europe against the dismemberment of France, and to ask Prussia to be satisfied with the dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg. In fact, the admirably prudent policy of doing nothing no longer finds defenders anywhere except among the peace party, who have no real hold upon the country; and the Ministers will be compelled to say both what they mean and what they intend to do. There can be no reasonable doubt that such a declaration as Mr. Fawcett demands would be approved by the rest of the neutral powers; and, as there are still men of moderation and good sense (notably the Crown Prince) in the Prussian camp, King William and his Chancellor would in the end give way.

But Russia, it will be said, would keep herself aloof. That is possible; but Russia, it may be hoped, is too disquieted at present about her own position to dare to run the risk of separating her diplomatic action from that of the rest of Europe. She sees a mighty state built up on her western frontier that walls her out for ever from interference in the affairs of Germany, and, though the narrowing of her ambition on that side must only make her more anxious to find an outlet in the South, she has already hinted that she will keep her eagerness for a revision of the Treaty of 1856 in check until a congress is held to restore peace between France and Prussia. If England now takes the initiative in proposing terms of peace, she may fairly reckon on securing the friendship of France and her aid in opposing the selfish designs of Russia. I do not, of course, mean to say that we could not fight Russia single-handed; but it is always wise to have as many friends as one can get; and the enmity of France, supposing we now leave her alone to make her own terms with Prussia, would count for a good deal in another Eastern war. You will see much news in this week's papers about the military preparations of Russia; but we need hardly fear an immediate move on her part.

I have referred already to Mr. Bruce's speech at Paisley. Of all members of the present Ministry there is not one so little thought of as the Home Secretary, and his speeches this week to his constituents can but increase the contempt in which he is held by the nation. Fancy a man in Mr. Bruce's position having the impudence to say that he admitted we were "hardly" in a condition to meet the Prussian armies on equal terms in the open field, but that on the whole we were safe from "immediate danger," and therefore need not be in any hurry with our military reforms! As if a country ought to wait till it is in danger before trying to provide itself with an efficient standing army and reserve! Mr. Bruce further described our recruiting system as dependent on the "voluntary devotion of Englishmen," a phrase which might provoke a grin from the most unintelligent private soldier in the British army. He also contended that the English public would not stand compulsory service, and that our efforts in the organisation of a reserve should be limited for the present to asking the volunteers to "sacrifice time, and more than time," for their country by consenting to let themselves be called out for service in case of invasion. It is merely playing with words to delude the people with the notion that "voluntary zeal" can supply the place of a conscription or of the full payment of regular troops. There is precious little voluntary zeal left in the volunteers even now; and Lord Elcho told Mr. Cardwell six months ago that without a further increase of the capitation grant the force could not be kept together to perform such slight duties as are at present imposed upon it. Let the duties be made more onerous, and the pay must be made heavier, till the voluntary zeal of the volunteers approximates to, and finally coincides with, the voluntary zeal of private soldiers in the army.

The fall of Strasbourg does not impress one so strongly with the absolute helplessness of the French as the easy march to and occupation of Orleans by a German column. It is now said that the town has not been occupied; but anyhow the French troops retired from it to Tours, leaving the enemy to enter the city or not at his pleasure. Orleans itself is no longer an important fortress, as it was during the time of the English invasion, but we have always been assured that the French would at least make a stand at the line of the Loire; and yet they retreat the moment the Germans make their appearance. Is the army of the Loire really mythical, or have the French fairly lost heart in presence of their unsparing and ubiquitous enemy? Certainly, there appears to be no organised resistance anywhere, in spite of *levees en masse*, except in Paris and Metz. Bazaine is still very active, and gives Prince Frederick Charles plenty to do to hold his own; and the Parisians seem to have been cheered by a success won outside their walls on the ground taken by the besiegers in the battle of the 19th. But the end is inevitable and not far off now.

The *Daily News*, which has made some capital hits during the war, published yesterday a very racy diary kept by a resident in Paris who calls himself an English subject, but whose styel betrays him to be a thorough Yankee, with all

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER, 24, 1870.

## THE WAR.

### DR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE EX-EMPEROR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY, COULOMMIERS, Sept. 16.

"*On parlera de sa gloire.*" It would be cruel to repeat what they say of another Emperor, and yet our grandfathers will remember—those who live—what Frenchmen said of Napoleon after Fontainebleau, and can recollect the language which shocked Wellington and the allied generals in the saloons of Paris, when the great man was gone and Louis le Désiré reigned in his stead. As everything connected with the fall of Napoleon III. will possess an interest for all time, I venture, late as it is, to write from this town of Coulommiers, where the cries and the noises are nearly equal, an account of what occurred when His Majesty and the King of Prussia met at Bellevue. Those who have seen the King and the Emperor can imagine how each looked at that moment. That grand old King, who recalls heroic images of such monarchs as Tennyson would coin out of the finest mint of his brain, an ancient lord of his people believing in the cloud by [illegible] and the pillar by night of the God whom he trusts; and the man broken with cares and bodily pain, who, after a life so adventurous, romantic, and impassioned, saw Destiny before him at last. Well! Let me go on to my little history. Old or new, it comes from the best sources. When the news came that the capitulation had been signed the King felt that he could accede to the Emperor's wish for an interview; but a question arose as to the propriety of His Majesty's going to see the fallen Kaiser, and it was suggested that Napoleon should come to his quarters. A more generous spirit prevailed, and the chivalrous old King was easily moved by the Crown Prince's idea that there could be no lack of dignity in going to see the Emperor in the little Château of Bellevue, to which he had moved out from Sedan at 4 o'clock in the morning, in consequence, it is said, of certain manifestations under his windows by the French soldiery. Indeed it is reported that he sat for some time in his carriage on the high road till he saw Count Bismarck, whose interview I described in a previous letter. So the King, accompanied by his son and by his Staff and escort, rode off to Bellevue, and there, on arriving at the château, saw the French Generals assembled in a sort of conservatory with glass sides off the main saloon. The King alighted, and the Emperor met him at the last step of the flight leading from the court to the hall. King and Emperor shook hands and walked upstairs together, passed into the conservatory, from which the French officers withdrew, and then went into the saloon or drawing-room. The Crown Prince closed the door and remained outside, and King and Emperor stood face to face. The King spoke first. God, he said, had given the victory to his arms in the war which had been declared against him. The Emperor replied that the war had not been sought by him. He had not desired or wished for it, but he had been obliged to declare war in obedience to the public opinion of France.

The King made answer that he was aware it was not the Emperor's doing. He was quite sure of it. "Your Majesty made war to meet public opinion, but it was your Ministers who created that public opinion which forced on the war."

His Majesty, after a pause, remarked that the French army had fought with great bravery.

"Yes," said the Emperor, "but, Sire, your Majesty's troops possessed a discipline in which my army has been wanting lately."

The King remarked that for some years the Prussian army had been availing itself of all new ideas, and watching the experiments of other nations before '66 and subsequently."

"Your artillery, Sire, won the battle. The Prussian artillery is the finest in the world!"

The King bowled, and repeated that they had been anxious to avail themselves of the experiences of other nations.

"Prince Frederick Charles decided the fate of the day," remarked the Emperor. "It was his army which carried our position."

"Prince Frederick Charles! I do not understand your Majesty. It was my son's army which fought at Sedan."

"And where, then, is Prince Frederick Charles?"

"He is with seven Army Corps before Metz."

At these words the Emperor started and recoiled as if he had been struck; but he soon recovered his self-possession, and the conversation was continued.

The King inquired if His Majesty had any conditions to make or to propose.

"None. I have no power. I am a prisoner."

"And may I ask, then, where is the Government in France with which I can treat?"

"In Paris the Empress and the Ministers have alone power to treat. I am powerless. I can give no orders and make no conditions."

The King then remarked that he proposed, if agreeable to His Majesty, to assign to him the Castle of Wilhelmsöhe, at Cassel, as a residence, which the Emperor accepted, and nothing further of importance passed, except a final leave-taking; after which the Emperor, with emotion, expressed to the Crown Prince his sense of the King's kindness and courtesy, for I believe His Majesty let fall also some expression of regret or sorrow for the reverses which had placed the Emperor in his power when he first saw him, and preserved his usual stately benevolence of manner throughout the interview.

### NOTES EN ROUTE.

General von Blumenthal returned from the Council of War Ministers and Generals at Château-Thierry, held under the presidency of the King, yesterday afternoon, and as Head-Quarters stand fast here to-day it is probable that the Crown Prince's march towards Versailles has been determined upon, and that Vinoy will be left undisturbed at Tour or Orleans for the present. I am struck, in my small way, with the indifference manifested by the Prussians as they approach Paris to the *enceinte* of fortifications and strong places which encircles the capital, and to the difficulties which lie in their way. An entry by mere force is impossible, and the siege of regular works is a very much more serious matter than hammering away at partially-constructed earthworks. This war, too, will put an end to an immense delusion about "loose order," formations, and "skirmishing," unless it be contended that the French were such bad troops that they could not develope the system to perfection. Another thing which causes astonishment to me is the perfect impunity with which the Prussian communications have been preserved. Their military administration is most vigorous, and its apparent severity prevents bloodshed and secures their long lines against attack. It is "Death" to have arms concealed or retained in any house. It is "Death" to cut a telegraph wire or to destroy anything used for the service of the army. What can a disarmed population, however hostile and venturesome, attempt against even small bodies of armed men who always move with caution, and against troops who do not make night marches unless in large bodies? The Prussian cavalry are everywhere. There is no neglect, no *insouciance*; nothing is taken on trust. Enter a small village in the centre of a district which is full of troops on all sides, and you see two sentries posted on the road, and two sentries further on at the exit; and on every road or lane, out or in, the same precautions are observed. The people in the towns and villages are aghast. Everywhere Prussians. "Where, can you tell me, sir, is the French army?" The question has been put to me dozens of times. They will not believe in the utter destruction or futility of the [illegible] organization which to them was living France. [illegible] I told an old gentleman at Rethel, who related to me how for days the grand army of MacMahon had marched through the town, that every man of them was disposed of—that the whole of that army had either capitulated, fallen in the field, yielded on the field, had gone into hospital in Belgium, or was under ground—I was met by a pinch of snuff, an easy wave of the hand, and an "*Oh! oui! on vous a dit tout cela sans doute, Monsieur*," which was an elegant way of saying "I don't believe a word of it," or something shorter than that. Nothing can be more distressing than the continual voice of complaint and lamentation addressed to a stranger as soon it is discovered he is not a Prussian. The men have nothing to do, the women but little, and so they sit and walk about and drive each other crazy by tales of sorrow, relating to forage, corn, wine, cocks and hens, horses and carriages—"*pillage et gaspillage*." A very grave fault has been committed in one respect by many people, but it was natural enough—they shut up their houses and left them. When soldiers come to a house which [illegible] and when they have broken in they force open the doors and ransack the premises, not to plunder, but to search for arms and for wine—the first for duty, the second for pleasure. My host here took me into a house yesterday which he said had been sorely ill-used. The floors were covered with articles tumbled out of the drawers and cupboards, and some doors and glass were broken; but, beyond that no real mischief had been done, and there were pictures on the walls, clocks, &c., all untouched. But the cellar was certainly much the worse for future visitors. As the old man was holding up *gilets* and *les chemises de monsieur* to my pitying gaze, in came a Prussian officer, to whom I explained the grievance. "Yes, and tell him that they broke open the doors, though there, you see, are all the keys lying in a row on the table there!" The Prussian smiled. "But does he really think the soldiers could afford the time to find out the keys of the doors? If they don't wish their doors to be forced they had better leave them unlocked or put the keys in them quite ready." Nothing more practical and sensible than that, I think. The villagers and townspeople again, naturally enough, declare that all their stores are gone when requisitions are made upon them. They say they are starving at a time when they ought merely to say, "If you take this and that we shall be in danger of starving." The Prussians make search, and find what they want, and then consider and treat all the people as liars of criminal proportions. There must be villages in which starvation is actual or imminent, for the harvest was very bad and the passage of the troops of both armies incessant, but aid will no doubt be forthcoming from the large towns as soon as the Prussians can spare the means of transport. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, war is a disagreeable thing, and in its train comes a convoy of evils, misery, and wrong; but there is one outrage which I firmly believe no one can lay to the charge of the German armies. They respect women everywhere. A Frenchman at Rheims gave them no credit for that virtue, for he declared "all the young girls and good-looking women had been carefully sent away."

### THE FELD-POST.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHAUMES, 30 Miles from Paris, September 17.

Very bad news reached me to-day. The King's courier, with all the letters and despatches relating to the battle of Sedan, was captured by a patrol from Verdun. In the same mail was a long letter which, I flatter myself, must have been also interesting, as it gave an account of the operations of the 30th and 31st of August, which resulted in the retreat of the French across the Moselle and their stand around Sedan; and, more than all, the notes I made on the field of the battle on the 1st of September while the action was going on, and which were, in fact, the best record I could compose of the events of that most memorable day. My misfortunes, and what I consider yours also, and in some degree those too of the public at home, were shared by many. The despatches form the Royal Head-Quarters, and from those of the Crown Prince, those of Ministers and personages of State, were all carried off to Verdun, as well as the letters of newspaper correspondents. They must have furnished curious reading for the garrison. The German papers, or many of them, have been left without accounts from their correspondents, and the result is that several of them have translated the description of the battle-field and the reflections excited by the inspection of the position which appeared in the London journals of the 6th of September and especially *The Times*. The greatest wonder and disappointment existed in the highest quarters at Berlin and Hombourg at the absence of all detailed accounts of the ever-memorable occurrences of that day of days in German history, and, indeed, in the history of the world. The Queen and the Princess Royal were waiting impatiently for letters which were to follow the telegraphic despatches, but day after day passed. Yesterday only, the truth was known at Meaux, or at least communicated to these Head-Quarters, and the mystery of the correspondence complaining of silence and non-receipt of letters from Camp was explained. The Feld-post is an adventurous institution. I knew it to be slow, but it was only yesterday, I think, that I characterized it as sure. Alas! it is slow and not sure, and the wonder to me is that it has not been cut off twice or thrice a week. The capture of the Feld-post of the 5th Army Corps in 1866 was the occasion for the Austrians playing that clever trick with Count von Blumenthal's letter which fell into their hands in a similar way as my luckless letter has done into those of the French. If they were even good enough to desire to send it on to London they could not do so, for Verdun is now closely and entirely invested. They will, at all events, have early, authentic, and full details of the battle of Sedan if they can make out my writing and are learned in German running hand. The Feld-post is generally put in a large yellow carriage, with a hood like a diligence, and is sent off every morning at an early hour with a couple of men in charge. There may be a local driver and requisitioned horses, and at all events, as the post travels night and day, it comes to pass that at times its passage is very risky, for there are places on the long line of road to Nancy, and beyond to the frontier towns destitute of Prussian posts, and intervals between the posts, where a few daring fellows can do what they like with the yellow coach and its two conductors. It is disheartening that labour should be thrown away in that manner. The loss of my notes written at the time, watch in hand, is to me simply irreparable, and for the moment I am out of humour with that excellent institution the Feld-post, the sight of whose eagle-emblazoned flag, with the words (Englished) "Royal Prussian Field Post Office" hanging out of a window in each town we enter, five minutes after our arrival, is so grateful in one's normal frame of mind. There is something almost ludicrous in the idea of the French patrol scampering into Verdun with their treasure and devouring the news intended for other eyes, and by no means grateful to them. Alas! there is something ludicrous altogether in the idea that the news will not be free to fly till it is very stale indeed, and that it is now like the starling which lived in France in Mr. Sterne's time, and could not get out. Well, there is something quite as absurd in my repeating now the stories which come from Meaux and Cassel. First, they may be as a tale that has been told long ago. Secondly, they may be carried off for the delectation of another French garrison. But I must run the gauntlet. The news from Meaux is that General von Boyen and the Prince of Linar have returned from the Emperor's residence at Wilhelmshöhe, and that they give a very interesting account of their mission. As they had been in some measure charged with the custody of His Majesty's person, the King, with that fine taste of the true gentleman which he is in all respects, thought it would be better they should not remain at Wilhelmshöhe, as it might look as if the Emperor were under duress, and so they have returned to camp. The King also offered a residence at Wilhelmshöhe to the Empress and Prince Imperial, but the offer was not accepted. Along the route from Belgium to Cassel, through Prussian (German) territory, the good taste and feeling of the people were remarkable, and forced the Emperor to praise what it may be said he would "rather have had no need to laud." At Cologne there were some rejoicings and some "populace" outbursts, but they were calmed by the gestures of the Prussian officers, and one of the Emperor's Staff, whom it would be invidious to name, said "that in a like case the people of France would scarcely have behaved so well." At Wilhelmshöhe a great reduction was made in the personal retinue, carriages, and horses by the Emperor himself, and he expressed a desire to defray the expenses of residence; but, as a Royal establishment had been sent there for his service, it was not possible to allow His Majesty to pay for what was provided by the King of Prussia. The extra *personnel* were dismissed; the horses were sold. Soon after his arrival a letter arrived from Prince Napoleon in an open envelope, addressed to the Emperor, under cover to the King's Head Quarters, in which the Prince expressed a wish to be permitted to see the Emperor, but the latter stated that he had no desire to receive a visit from his relative. When the news from Paris was communicated to the Emperor, he was carried away and lost his usual reserve and calm. "There," he said, "is the greatest misfortune that can befall France! A Republic. Now, gentlemen, we have the same enemies—you and I." So they say. The Emperor made a request to the King which His Majesty thought singular and of no moment. It was that he might be allowed to wear plain clothes. "He may wear whatever he pleases." An officer has been appointed at Cassel to wait on His Majesty every morning, to take his orders, and then to quit the Schloss, so that the Emperor may feel quite at liberty, except so far as his parole binds him. He was very much struck by the number of troops in Germany, and by the guards of honour drawn up at all the stations as he passed.

"of old trained soldiers," he exclaimed, "and they are only your militia!" Just what they were and are.

### INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH.

CROWN PRINCE'S HEAD-QUARTERS, PALAISEAU, SEPT. 19.

Here we have real war—war very much *à la Cosaque*—but still such war as is waged by men who are determined to make the invader exceedingly uncomfortable. It is now 2 o'clock, and the first detachment of the Staff has not long come into this deserted village. All the morning there has been a heavy booming of cannon—a very serious fire at times—and the peculiar growl which the mitrailleuse has introduced into the sounds of battle has been distinctly audible; but at this present writing neither any one here, nor I, have the smallest idea of what it is all about. The firing began soon after we left Corbeil, at about 8-15, and at 11-30 it was furious. It ceased about 12-30, with the exception of occasional outbursts and solitary reports of heavy guns. There was a report that the Crown Prince would come down to the pontoon bridge at Corbeil, and cross it at 6 o'clock; but up to the time of my leaving, which was near 8 o'clock, his Royal Highness had not arrived. The engineers were at work repairing and strengthening it during the night. When the Paris Government ordered the splendid bridge over the Seine to be demolished they little knew what inconvenience it would cause those whom, perhaps, they cared little about. But it so happens that whenever there is a fair excuse for it the Second Staff, including grand dukes, Hereditary Princes, foreign generals, and foreign newspaper correspondents, are sent as far as possible from the First Staff, and the result is very inconvenient to those who have business with the latter, or who have to post letters, as the Feld-Post Office is always near the Crown Prince's Quarters. Last night it was a matter of some three miles to get to the Post Office and back over the pontoon bridge, not to talk of the constant detentions and rigorous examination of papers. A close inspection of the work of destruction at the bridge did not give any high idea of the skill of those who did it. The great merit of an explosion is that it should do its task and waste no superfluous force. Here the arch and roadway were dropped cleverly enough, but the houses on the quay were shattered by the force of the powder, the parapets blown down, and breaches made clean through the walls. In the words of Shakespeare's only Irishman, "It ish ill done—it ish ill done," &c. "*C'était commandé par le Gouvernement à Paris.*" What good was it if they did not intend to fight? "*Ah! je n'en sais rien. C'était un ordonnance! Voila!*" But they did intend to fight at Corbeil and to defend the passage of the Seine. The trees cut down and roads torn up, and the attempts at barricades along the road to Versailles, show that there was at one time an intention to fight about here which gave way to wiser counsels, because it is obvious the best course for the Parisians to pursue is to keep all their strength together. Most of the Corbeillers are somewhere about with their snuff box rifles, depend on it, and if proclamations and orders can get up National Guards and Mobile Guards and Francs-tireurs M. Charton, of the Seine and Oise, has done it. Last night there came to me an Englishman, who by long residence in France has become nearly a Frenchman, but who is still "chilled" and vexed by the way in which Englishmen are spoken of on account of their neutral attitude, and he said that the Francs-tireurs were everywhere, but as far as Palaiseau none of them have been felt in any way seriously. The only inconvenience caused by irregular patriotic efforts is experienced by the Feld-Post, which now only travels by day to its destination at Nancy; but really as it needs as much time for a letter to reach London from the Head-Quarters as it would to go there from Cairo, a day or two or three more or less must not be allowed to signify. "The roads are all ruined, bridges all blown up, the country full of Volunteers." And yet the Prussians pass. But no doubt if there was any reverse the Free-shooters would prove troublesome. I am writing these few lines while the groom is trying to get a feed of corn for the horses, and then I hope to be able to learn something of the affair that has been going on all this forenoon, and meantime I shall write out my notes of the route to-day. In the first place I should like to let the gentleman in whose country house I am lodged, off the rue Maubuée, know that when I entered it the doors were broken in, the cellars emptied, the furniture and glass demolished, the cupboards smashed, and all clothing and bedding (except the spring mattrasses) removed. The chairs, tables, mirrors, engravings, &c., are intact, and I hope they may remain so, but there are several *Bons Villageois* about, who may complete the work of the Bavarians, to whom the present pillage is attributed. It is, as I have said before, the very worst policy to make the people leave their houses, for with them vanishes the hope of saving and protecting their property. Palaiseau is a country town, almost a suburb of Paris, surrounded by country houses, *maisons de plaisance*, villas, and modest neat residences in gardens, with small conservatories and vineyards, fruit-trees, and the like, and all the houses have been deserted, so that the soldiery have had free licence to do as they pleased; and they have done it. The men are scarcely to be blamed; but I think the Provost-Marshal or the military-police are open to censure, unless, which I am sure is not the case, the authorities desire that the soldiers should not be checked in their excesses. I visited a charming villa belonging to a retired master tailor of Paris, who must have charged enormously, and who must be a man of taste to boot. At 5 o'clock this morning the place was in perfect order on the departure of the officers of the Staff of the 5th Army Corps. At 7 o'clock it was wrecked, for the Train of the corps had arrived, and the men had worked their will with cellars, presses, cupboards, and stores, but they had respected the furniture and ornaments. My château has fared far worse, and, as is always the case, the poorer houses have come off worst of all. Now we know that there was a very strong reconnaissance made, of which I gave some account yesterday, and the result of which has been disastrous to the French, who made it. The Crown Prince of Saxony had to deal with an attempt to break out of Paris on the 18th, and the affair of the 19th is no doubt a trial of Vinoy's force with the Prussians on another point of the line. On leaving Palaiseau, as I wrote you yesterday, the Prince went on to visit the captured redoubt and guns beyond Courtney before he entered Versailles. Just as the Crown Prince had turned to leave the captured work, and the members of the Staff were coming in ones and twos out after him, a heavy gun from the fort on the hill at the other side of the valley (Montrouge, I take it) fired, and the rush of the shot coming towards us, growing in its peculiar hissing way on the ear as it approached, was heard. It flew high, right over the Prince and Staff, over the Bavarians, nestled on the face of the ridge before us, and hurtled down in the valley below out of sight—a big fellow, which could have done much mischief had fate so willed it; and with another "if" (making it a shell to burst overhead) might have caused tearful telegrams. The Crown Prince trudged on and heeded not; but I suppose there were many who thought, as I did, that it was well for Prussia the gunner had not sighted his piece somewhat lower. There are not many men whom the world could so ill spare; and even France, if she knew, but all, might regret the day if a chance shot from an unseen hand removed a Prince who is not among "the men who delight in war," though he never fails in his duty on the day of battle. The Prince mounted when he came to the place where the horses were stationed, and to make up for lost time, cantered across country—here a fine plateau, with a wood on the right, screening Paris from view. There were dead horses and dead men about—a good many of the former among potatoes and fields of pulse and clover. Presently there came in sight a Bavarian battery, and a lumbering "sponger" led his team right in front of the Prince, and was rebuked therefore, but he seemed as if he were beyond caring for Crown Princes. After passing these the route across the fields became a little uncertain, but after a few casts a track was hit upon, and a canter past a burnt villa, with handsome conservatory and gardens, the wall fruit on the trained trees still hanging in paper cases against the trelliswork, and again by a large deserted farmhouse, brought the Staff out on a field fringed by a forest, in which there was a gap made by a road, and through this gap we could see a stately château nestled in the trees. "There is Meudon," exclaimed the Prince; "I remember it well." And off he rode to look down on the castle of Prince Napoleon, which appeared as if there was a battery or earthwork with embrasures on the roof; but the place, which lay some half mile below us, was unoccupied. Beyond was Paris once more, with a thousand windows burnished by the sun into so many golden mirrors, which reflected nothing but a departing glory

overed on the morrow—a fickle, fierce beauty, whose mood is now to be Bellona, and only she. And what would London be if Hampstead, Richmond, Shooters-hill, and the plains on the left bank of the Thames were held by an enemy whose guns might in a few days be hurling destruction on Westminster Abbey, the Parliament Houses, St. Paul's, and whatever embellishes the capital and makes it great among the cities? It was only a glance through the trees and Paris was gone again. It was 3 o'clock when the Prince mounted to leave the fort over Plessis Piquet, and shadows were lengthening by the time the Staff got out on the main road from Choisy-le-Roi, near Villacoublay. And such a main road! The paved causeway torn up, trees felled across the paths and roadway, and no doubt great impediments created to carriages or guns, and even for horsemen, for several miles. It was difficult to pass, but after all the ruin done was of no avail if the place was not intended to be held, and there were French cantonniers already sedulously at work under gentle Prussian pressure restoring the causeway as far as they could to its former condition, but it will be many a year ere those trees can be replaced. Along the road were detachments of a Prussian regiment on the march, and as the men halted by the side they cheered again and again. The Prince always pulled up and said a few words to the officers and even to the soldiers of each detachment as he passed. At last—and I say so, for I was on a tired horse—we got out past Velizy and La Cour Roland, Hotel Dieu, La Bouillie, and taking a sharp turn at a dip of the road, there lay Versailles before us, with the race-course on the right, and the houses of Petit Montreuil in front. Before reaching the Porte Colbert there was scarcely a soul to be seen. There, and in the street which leads to the Avenue de Paris, there were few people, and the clatter of horses' feet on the pavement drew spectators to the windows. But it was not a cheerful nor triumphal procession. The officers, from the Prince downwards, were dusty and march-worn—no lustre in lace nor equipment, no shiny boots or gay feathering, and I dare say many of those who looked on and out drew invidious comparisons between these sober cavaliers and the splendid Staff they had seen caracolling after the Emperor, a Pajol, a Desvaux, a Duhesme, a Gondrecourt. The Prince, preceded by one orderly officer, rode a little in advance of his Staff, and as his Royal Highness's entry into Versailles is so far the principal historical event of the war, so far as he is concerned, I may as well give the names and functions of the Staff officers to show the composition of a Prussian Etat-Major. Here, then, is the "State" of the Head-Quarters of the Third Army Corps. Commander-in-Chief (Oberbefelshaber), the Crown Prince of Prussia. Chief of the Staff, General von Blumenthal. Quartermaster-General, Colonel von Gottberg. Commandant of Head-Quarters, Major von Wimterfeld. Adjutants to Crown Prince.—Major Misckow, Captain Count Eulenberg, Rittmeister (Captain of Cavalry) von Schleinitz. General Staff.—Major von Hahnke, Captains Karnatz, Lenke, and von Wolff, Lieutenants von Wiebahn and Bronsart. "Engineer Geographers."—Streit and von Reichenbach. Adjutants.—Major Dresow, Captain von Sommerfeld, Rittmeister von Matius, Captains von Bosse, Count Seckendorff, and von Bissing. Orderly Officers.—Rittmeister von Lancken, Lieutenants Graf Harrach, von Stulpnagel, von Gurtedt.—Commandant of the Staff Guard.—Lieutenant von Blumenthal. Artillery Staff.—Lieutenant-General Herkt, Lieutenant-Colonel Hartman, Captains von Treuenfels and von Kreuger. Engineer Staff.—General Schluz, Major Schumann, Lieutenants Heyde and von Kleist. Medical Officers.—Dr. Boeger, Dr. Wagner, Dr. Wilms, Dr. Doering, Dr. John Feldjagers (to whom we have no equivalent.)—Lieutenant Hauschild, Krueger, Wiczynsky. Gendar-[illegible] Boehm. Commissariat.—Army Intendant, Barfussky; Field Intendants, Mueller and Possart. Post Office.—Army Postmaster, Lambrecht; Secretary, Helburg. Knights of St. John.—Prince Putbus, Baron Knesebeck, Count Frankenberg. Bavarian Officers.—Lieutenant-General Graf Bothmer, Major Feiberg, Captains Xylander and von Godin, Rittmeister Baron Strauffenberg. Würtemberg Officers.—Lieutenant-General von Baumbach, Lieutenant-Colonel von Faber. Diplomatic Agents.—Secretary of Legation, Graf Solms; British Military Attaché at Berlin, Colonel Walker. Lieutenant-General von Werder, attached to the Crown Prince's Staff, is on detached duty as commander of the besieging army at Strasburg, comprising the Baden Division Landwehr, &c., and attached to the Staff of the Prince are also the Duke of Coburg, the Prince of Würtemberg (Hereditary), the Duke of Würtemberg, his uncle, the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz (Hereditary), the Prince of Weimar (Hereditary), the Duke of Augustenburg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and the officers of their suites, and several artists and correspondents *permissu superiorum*, who are a great puzzle to the outer world and a constant vexation to outposts and to themselves, with the production of passes and with the inveteracy of wandering habits and prying dispositions, which indulged in lead to trouble; as nothing is so dangerous in war time with a Prussian as to ask a question, unless, indeed, it be to refuse to reply to one, or to be unable to do so.

As the Prince got nearer the Avenue de Paris the people in the streets and windows became more numerous, and there were almost crowds at the corners of some streets. But they were not cheerful nor welcome-giving. The only sign of greeting I saw was from an elderly lady, in spectacles and a British pork-pie hat, who waved her hand from under the cover of a Union Jack, hoisted from a third-story window, while a lad beside her took off his Glengarry bonnet; but when the Prince rode across the Avenue de Paris to the Prefecture there was a real welcome. The thousands of silent Frenchmen and women stood inside the lines of sentries across the road; the Lancers drew up outside the gates on one side, the Gendarmerie and Jägers at the other. Outside the railings, on the left, was a guard of honour, with the colours of a Prussian infantry regiment, and, as the Prince entered the Court, the Royal Standard was flung out of the front of the Prefecture, and waved over the portal. All the while the music played a wild martial flourish—drums and trumpets beating and clanging in most heart-moving wild exultation. Soldiers ran from all sides to see the Prince, who rode along the ranks of the regiment, and then turned into the court of the Prefecture, after which the guard of honour trooped its colours inside, and the Staff rode off to find their quarters. "*Ah! C'est bien, le Prince donc. Il est bel homme, il faut avouer. Mais, mon Dieu, je serai-tres content si son Altesse avait resté à Berlin.*"

### AT VERSAILLES.

September 20.

"It is almost a dream. Those glorious realities, 'like unto visions,' which have blessed the old age of King William of Prussia are not for ordinary mortals. To find oneself in Versailles, to-night; to have seen Paris the Beautiful at one's feet; to have witnessed the triumphing, if not triumphal, entry of the Crown Prince into the City of the Kings to-day! I can do but little in the way of recording impressions which are for me unfortunately the registering of the facts around me—the *fidelibus oculis subjecta*. But here, at 7·30 p.m., are the Crown Prince and his Staff quartered in this good city, and angry Paris close at hand agitated by a hundred passions, almost, I must think, if I am to judge from our own boldness and security, impotent in her rage and fierce vindictiveness. It wants but an hour and some minutes to the time of closing the post, which now travels only by day to Nancy, where the railroad communication begins with Germany; and so I must hurry on, indeed, and after all leave much unsaid. Head-Quarters halted at Palaiseau last night. There was quiet all along the front, though now and then there was the boom of a heavy gun from the forts, vexing the outposts, and sending a spasm, perhaps, through the Boulevards, if the report pierced the clamour of voices. This morning the Crown Prince and his Staff left Palaiseau at 10 o'clock—a very wise step, for there was really no adequate force to protect us from a *coup de main* if a few thousand men were bent on trying an attack. It was a very interesting day—a reconnaissance, in fact, by the Crown Prince of the ground gained yesterday and of his position south and south-west of Paris. In the course of the ride the Prince had to pass over the ground of the fight yesterday and to visit the strong earthwork near Fontenay-aux-Roses, so strangely abandoned by the French at the close of the day, Parisians will know better than Londoners the roads which were taken, and which led as it were from Dartford to Forest-hill or Sydenham, so that at last there lay the city in all its glory beneath us—not, like London, wreathed in smoke clouds and shrouded by dark drifted screens of vapour, but clear and distinct as in a photograph, with its long lines of Invalides, the towers of Notre Dame, and steeples innumerable, stark and bright in the blaze of the September suns. The route from Palaiseau lay through a charming valley along which are many chateaux and country mansions, all deserted, apparently, and abandoned to the mercy of the strangers. We passed by the noble farm of Les Granges, with its Swiss tower, leaving Massy on our right, and skirting the railway for a little till we reached Igny, where a detachment of infantry received the Prince with loud cheers. The village or town was quite deserted. The notices on the walls, so fierce and urgent, seemed to me a mockery in the death-like silence of the streets. At Bièvre, a little way beyond, there was a small convoy of wounded in the main street, and the flags were hanging out of the windows to mark the hospitals, and many Bavarians swarmed in and out of the houses. The disposition to make a fight of it was shown by the numerous cuttings of the roads and the trees felled uselessly by the way. While the "fighting 5th" were in bivouac the night before last on the plateau above Bièvre they were attacked as early as 1·30 a. m. by a portion of the outlying garrison of Paris. The greater part of the Corps d'Armée had moved off, and the attack was developed impetuously as morning broke, so that the rear brigade of the corps division which had to meet the full brunt of it suffered severely, and lost ground, but before midday the whole aspect of affairs was changed. The 6th Division of Hartmann's Bavarians, consisting of two brigades, came up to the assistance of Kirchbach's corps which had also got itself together, and the result was a very handsome repulse, not only recovering the lost ground but ending in the occupation of a most considerable earthwork, twice larger than the Grand Redan on the ridge over Fontenay-aux-Roses and Clamart, nearly opposite Montrouge, and the capture of nine guns mounted in position, which were left by the French as soon as they saw the column of assault forming. The French regiments engaged, judging from the dead I saw on the field, consisted of the 6th, 16th, 27th, 56th, 58th, and 71st Regiments, and the Prussian 47th seemed to have suffered a good deal also. The abandonment of the earthwork evinced great "demoralization," which is the pet eupheism for a quality which cannot be attributed to most soldiers. This was just above Bièvre, but the combat extended for several miles along the plateau to the south of Meudon, and it is evident the French meant to cut in on the line of the Crown Prince's army and sever his communications, so as to break his army in two. Orders were given in passing over the plain beyond the Abbaye-aux-Bois to break up the Staff so as not to draw the fire of the forts. At one dip in the plateau I caught a glimpse of Notre Dame and the heights over Charenton; but it was not till we came to Petit Bicêtre that the tokens of the affair of yesterday became serious. Here a signpost marks eight kilometres to Versailles on one side, west, and four kilometres to Chatenay on the other, four kilometres to Chatillon, and three kilometres to Biévre. In the woods around there were dead Frenchmen in all directions. At Chatenay, the village of Voltaire, the Crown Prince and Staff halted for a little, and then, taking a by road, rode up to the captured work, which the Bavarians were busily engaged in making as strong as possible towards the French side. Here all dismounted, and the Crown Prince, going forward on foot with General von Blumenthal, made a careful examination of the front. Paris was there at his feet in one sense, but the firing from the pickets below showed it was not so in the sense of surrender. I must close now. Versailles must wait till to-morrow.

September 21.

At 2 o'clock this morning windows clattered and doors shook. There was a very heavy cannonade, *une nuit à la Sebastopol*. I turned round and went to sleep [illegible] were not so far out and so near Paris. My quarters are almost at the end of the Avenue de Paris, on the left. To look out up and down that splendid avenue, at the end of which is the grandiose Temple "*à toutes les gloires de la France*," known to all the world; to see floating over it the standard of the Internationals—the white flag and red cross of the Geneva Conference, a Prussian driving a country cart, a few more Prussians out under the trees, all the rest a blank—to be as much alone as a stranger visiting Karnak, why it is simply incomprehensible till one is wide awake and remembers what happened yesterday. Opposite the brand new Prefecture, which is on the left-hand side of the Avenue de Paris, going from the Château, and facing the end of the road from Choisy le Roi, there was a group of curious people scrutinizing the uniforms of the Guards on duty, and criticizing the officers and soldiers, whom it is more easy to criticize than to fight. The doors of the houses in the Avenue are marked with that terrible chalk which must be worse than charcoal to many an indignant Frenchman, "Haupt Quartier." "Graf Solms und 5 pferde," "Stabs, 9 offiziere, 8 pferde," and so on all along; and there are German voices sounding out of open windows and court-yards, and German figures and uniforms all along the Avenue. Passing from the Hôtel du Reservoir, where I found the young Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, almost recovered from the effects of his fall, I went on to the Château with an English acquaintance, whom I met yesterday as we came into Versailles, and who had fled with his family out of Paris to avoid the siege last Saturday. The Duke of Augustenburg was strolling in the same direction. The doors were open at the usual entrance near the chapel on the left, and the tickets for sunshades and umbrellas dangled uselessly from their nails on the rack. The guardian was not there—no *portier*, no seller of guide books to the galleries. So we passed out towards the gardens skirting the *Salle des Maréchaux*. All the windows were open, and under each Marshal's picture lay a little iron camp bedstead with a wounded or a sick man asleep, or thinking of some distant home—nearly all soldiers of Poland, I was told (18th and 19th Prussian Regiments),—or tossing about in pain or dreamland. The Sisters of Charity were moving about among them so quietly that their great fan-shaped cap wings never moved in the breeze. It *was* a sight to make one reflect. A burly Bavarian sitting up in bed and looking at his hideous face with the only eye left to him in a piece of a broken mirror, while Marshal Saxe glowered on him from the opposite side! The youthful Lannes was guarding a sick Prussian, and Ney, close at hand, seemed as if he were recoiling from a case of typhus; for that epidemic is said to be among the sick here, and some of the *Salles* are given over to wounded and others to sick. It was a very hot morning, a blazing sun, all the windows were open, and, as the rooms are lofty and well-ventilated, a better hospital than the Château of Versailles cannot be easily found, and there were breeze and shade enough at this hour to make the galleries agreeable. In the gardens there was scarcely a creature visible, but presently three officers in Prussian uniform came out across the court by the jetless and sprayless fountains, and halted at the top of the steps which lead from the terrace to the alleys, where they stood looking out over the canal and the scene, which is lost in the far distance in the flat, uninteresting plain beyond the St. Cyr road. It was the Crown Prince, attended by Count Eulemberg and Major Misckow. The only others near were a wounded man shot through the side the day before yesterday, who sat on a bench summing himself, and the Duke of Augustenburg. The Prince remained for some time with folded arms, as if in meditation, at the top of the Terrace—then turned and walked slowly back to the Château, which he entered by the door under the gallery of Louis XIII., and thence proceeded through the galleries and wards visiting the wounded, making inquiries of the men, and so on to the upper floor, where is the Theatre, and walked by the endless acreage of battle pieces which so many unfortunate people are compelled to *parcourir* in the Paris season. Wishing to avoid any intrusion on the privacy of the Prince's visit we went over to the Orangery and the Piece des Suisses, and then returning to the side of the North Garden passed by the Halls of the Marshals, once more peopled now by "simples soldats," whose batons will not be easily found in their havresacks, and entered the Court of the Chapel. Here a notice, "Pray for the wounded," might well command obedience from every Christian, and as we went into that splendid and rather Pagan-looking temple there were two Prussians with their faces towards the altar, and the Englishman who accompanied me and his son knelt and prayed for those they had never seen, and perhaps for friends they hoped to see again.

Turning into the wing which contains the Gallery of French History I came on the Prince again, but this time he was with the Duke of Coburg and several of his Staff, and was examining the battle pieces with interest, those of Rocroy, Namur, &c., and once more, most unwittingly, we came on his Royal Highness

though it was scarcely news in any way to hear an Englishman's views of what was passing in Paris, and those views were in effect that the people would fight till the last, and that the city was amply provisioned for a two months' feeding of two millions of mouths. What thoughts were passing through the mind of the Prince as he visited under such circumstances the places he had seen when he was the guest of the ex-Emperor who can say; but it is very sure indeed that if peace could be had to-morrow by any conditions and on any terms which the German nation could be induced to accept, no man living would so gladly hear of cessation of bloodshed as the Crown Prince of Prussia. The old servitors of the château who remain bear the white band and red cross. They treated the Prince with marked respect without servility, and an official of some sort attended him on his visit. The great gallery in which the grand ball was given on the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Emperor was filled with beds occupied by wounded men, mostly Prussians and Bavarians, and instead of feathers, lappets, and diamonds, you saw up and down, to and fro, the white-coifed, black-robed Sisters of Charity, and the gallants and beaux were hospital doctors and wardsmen. Altogether, inside and out, Versailles is a wonder, and such sights as it presents are only to be effected by the wand of the most potent of all disenchanters, the King of Necromancers—War. In the streets, which are so alarming in their silence that a footstep startles you, there are the usual notices. "Rameau, Maire elu," calls the people to take measures for their safety against the enemy. They must not mind sacrifices—cutting down trees and knocking down walls—to put the place in a state of defence. There is to be a review of the National Guard of Versailles on the 11th of September at 1 o'clock on the Place d'Armes. The Mobiles and Sedentaries and various classes of conscription are all informed as to their duties and obligations. The Republic is proclaimed, the Empire is abused, and then there peeps out from under this fresh type and paper "décrets," and "arrêts," and "nous Napoleon III.," dépêches télégraphiques—Le Ministre de l'Interieur au Préfet de la Seine et Oise—tremendous victories and tremendous falsifications.

From Meaux there is no news, because last night or this morning the telegraph was cut, and no one can say where M. Jules Favre is, or how his mission fared with His Majesty's, but surely there are ways and means of obtaining peace, which shall be based, as it unavoidably must be, on concessions on both sides. Can France hope to escape from the consequences of the challenge which her twice-elected Emperor threw in the teeth of Germany? Can Germany expect that she can extort from France the full penalties which an absolute possession of the capital, and the surrender of all the great cities, as well as of the fortified places, would entitle her to demand? As I write there is a little commotion in the street—the Avenue de Paris. A detachment of Lancers—you have had "Uhlans" often enough—is galloping up to the Crown Prince's quarters, their horses foaming and dust-covered. Three or four heavy guns have broken the silence which has reigned since morning. But patrols come and go, and guns fire now as the normal conditions of life, only one cannot help being anxious to know what the news is. The latest report as I close this letter is that the French have abandoned Vincennes, and that the Prussians have seized on the plateau beyond Meudon: but I never credit anything I do not see, and I can see but little, so that I am rather in a state of doubt. It was stated last night that Valérien had been evacuated or taken; but, in my opinion, there will be, to use an ancient Irishism, "wigs on the green" before that statement can be verified. Valérien means one side of Paris, and street barricades notwithstanding, Meudon means Belleville, and a good site for batteries. There is a belief that the Gardes Mobiles who went away too rapidly to the rear at Bièver were shot on their return to Paris; but who can tell the people of Versailles anything about the matter? There are a few English people left here, and their condition is not agreeable, for bread is not plentiful, milk is unattainable very often, and the charcoal for cooking is in great demand.

### PARIS INVESTED.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY, VERSAILLES, Sept. 22.

It might very easily be fancied that a more than usually profound peace had settled down on us to-day. What is in the air? There is not the report of a single cannon. There is a grand monotony of silence. Versailles seems stone dead. Even the Prussians have got out of her—at least, out of sight in most places, and no one is to be seen at this end of the Avenue de Paris. How often have I seen the Imperial Guard and the splendid Cavalry, Lancers, Hussars of the Empress, Cuirassiers, Heavy Dragoons, pass down between these trees as though the flood could rush like a great river over all the Continent! There are some old fellows sunning themselves far apart now on the benches, and ancient crones creep along with market baskets on their arms. The vision has passed away in smoke and ashes, and all that is left is the wreck at Metz and the ruin at Sedan. Just take one case of what all this means. There is a girl of 20 in this house as a servant, a cheerful, pleasant, fat creature, who has not heard from her husband "for ever so long, nor from her brother, oh! for weeks and weeks and months, she may say." "What are they?" "Soldiers, Sir; my brother is in the 3rd Dragoons, a fine regiment, green uniform, with helmet, and *peau de léopard* in the front, and horsehair, just like the Cuirassiers; he was in garrison here, and went away a long time ago when they were speaking of the war." Now, these 3rd Dragoons are part of Gondrecourt's Brigade, and I know they are shut up at Metz, have been much engaged, and have suffered heavily. But what is the use of telling *her*! "And your husband?" "He was in the Cavalry, too—in the Hussars; but he did not like them. So he went into the infantry, the 16th of the Line, and he told me he would be in the garrison of Paris." And I had seen many a man of the "16*me de Ligne*" dead on the heights above Bièvres two days ago. I wonder was he among them? No use to tell *her* that, either. There is as yet nothing to record, for, as I have said, the city is as mute as Pompeii, but there has been a requisition for horses, and of course there is soreness, too, here, and grief to see the family pets going off to the Mairie to be ridden by the lumbering men with ill-cut overalls and ill-made tunics who have succeeded to the smart troopers who have not exactly "gone to glory."

The articles of capitulation of Versailles, signed at 1 o'clock at the Hotel de Ville, by the Engineer Commandant Potgieter, of the 5th Army Corps, subject to General Kirchbach's ratification, were,—"1. That persons, property, public monuments, and works of art should be respected. 2. That the National Guards should keep their arms (without ammunition), uniforms, and posts for police day in the city and in prison. 3. That the German troops should be lodged in the barracks and public buildings *ad hoc*, the officers with the inhabitants; and, in the case the barracks did not suffice, the soldiers also. 4. That the civil and military hospitals and the wounded should be respected, according to the Geneva Convention, and not made prisoners. 5. That food, market produce, and forage should be delivered to the troops." On Tuesday, after the city had furnished 30 head of cattle, 500 bottles of wine for officers, ten casks for the soldiers, so many dinners with champagne, &c., the General in command of the advanced guard informed the Mayor that no capitulation could be made with an open city. The Mayor insisted that a city could shut its gates and defend itself, as Versailles did in 1814 and 1815, when it was granted capitulations; to which the General replied that the conditions were not the same, and that, as the Prussians were obliged to besiege Paris now, they could not permit the National Guard to retain their arms; and, finally, it was agreed that at 2 o'clock all arms were to be given up. Here, as at all the towns where arms have been found or have been surrendered, the Prussians have destroyed them, and heaps of charred stocks and bent and broken barrels are to be seen in the marketplaces. So far I go on with the account of what has occurred by way of retrospect.

Before I go out to pick up any news of the day—if there be any—let me just take up a few dropped stitches in the history of the 3d Army Head-Quarters. My letter of August 31, before the Battle of Sedan, has, I see, reached you, but that of the 30th does not appear to have gone on its way. I know that the letter written concerning the field of Sedan itself, on the very day of the action from the Crown Prince's Hill, will never arrive in London, for it has been captured by the French from Verdun. Much good may it do them. On the 4th of September the Crown Prince started early from Don-

valry Division had been stationed before the battle, and where a considerable part of his army had already preceded Head-Quarters. On the 5th of September Head-Quarters moved to Isle, and on the following day to Rheims, where he halted for two days, while the 3rd Army and the Army of the Crown Prince of Saxony pushed on towards Paris without intermission, on two routes nearly parallel. On the 8th of September the Prince moved from Rheims to the palace of Madame Clicquot, which had been left in complete order by the Marquis of Chevigné, her son-in-law, and there he remained on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September, by which time the armies of the two Princes had extended their front from the Seine to the Marne, from near Nangis and Melun to La Ferte, Soissons, and Laon, with their cavalry well in front. On the 12th of September his Royal Highness marched to Montmirail, where he stayed on the 13th and 14th, and on the 15th he moved on to Coulommiers, where we met the first signs of "La Republique Francaise" on the walls and buildings. On the 16th of September Head-Quarters halted at Coulommiers, and next day moved on to Chaumes, and on the 18th of September Corbeil was made the halting-place. On the same day the garrison of Paris, or Vinoy's Corps—which is the 13th according to Prussion notation, and consisted mainly of the 4th or reserve battalions of regiments destroyed, shut up, or capitulated—made an attempt to check the march of the Crown Prince of Saxony on the east side of Paris, along the line of the Marne, but were unable to effect any diversion or to break through, if that was their intention. In the afternoon, while the Mayor of Versailles and the Municipal Council were in deliberation on the possibility of the enemy entering the town through the gates of the Park, they were fluttered like the Volscians at Corioli by hearing that the Prussians were already in the courtyard of the Mairie itself. The Mayor, with his sash on, and all the Council rushed out, and there, sure enough, before the very Bureau of the Commissary of Police, was a non-commissioned officer of the Black Hussars, calm and smiling amid the crowd, talking in German to a citizen, while two of his men, with carbines on full cock, remained outside. The Mayor asked if he was an officer, and whether he had been sent by a General. The Black Hussar said he was only a sergeant, and wanted to speak to the Burgomaster. The Mayor revealed himself as the equivalent of that civic dignitary, and said he could only treat with an officer sent by a General. The Hussar replied that there were five regiments of cavalry in the plain outside and that he would return with the Mayor's answer to his officer. He turned his horse, and rode calmly away through an immense crowd, followed by his comrades, and as they were going along the avenue one of the latter struck a Hussar, and was set upon by the people, to whom he justified his conduct by saying that the soldier had worked in the same shop with him at Versailles for four or five years. When the Black Hussars vanished the Mayor drove out to the Barrier of Porte de Buc. No Prussians were visible. On inquiry it was ascertained that about 12 troopers had come up to the guard at the Barrier, six of whom halted at the top of the hill as if waiting for others to come up, while the rest came on to the post, and the three in question were allowed to go on to the Mayor's, on the assurance that they had come "*parlementer*" with his Worship. This was rather hard, and every one was very angry about it, though the audacity of the Black Hussars was sufficiently admired. Next morning, at 7 o'clock, a body of 20 horsemen came to the Barrier of Montreuil, but the guard on duty would only let the officer inside, and he refused to part with his men; and so on all round—at the Barrier of the Avenue de Paris and of the Rue des Chantiers—cavalry pressed for admission, but without success, till the great masses of their infantry and guns began to show, and [illegible] and Mobiles, of whom only a few hundred were armed, very wisely surrendered, while the thunder of the battle above Bièvres was ringing in the ears of the terrified people. It would seem as if the French troops did not come out from Paris for that action, but that they were encamped in front of the redoubt above the Fort of Chatillon. You will recollect that the Crown Prince left Chaumes on the 18th for Corbeil, and was on his march from Corbeil to Palaiseau when the attack began. He was separated by the Seine from his troops, and, misled by the sounds which seemed to come from two different directions, he and the greater part of his Staff rode on to Villeneuve, and consequently could not get near the field, for the bridges were destroyed, and it was a long detour to make. The occasion was very tempting. The 5th Corps, bivouacked in the woods and villages near Bièvres, and on the heights above Palaiseau, were injudiciously alarmed by a night attack which "ended in nothing" and put them on the alert, at the same time that the Bavarians of Hartmann's Army were warned that the enemy were at hand. But even as it was the French had a fine opportunity, for in traversing the valley of Bièvres to gain the road from Choisy to Versailles their enemy's flank was quite exposed, and the result was that the rear brigade was very severely pressed indeed, the 47th Regiment suffering particularly; but the 6th Bavarian Brigade, debouching from the woods on the left flank of the French, came up in support, and the French retired, carrying off their guns, and mitrailleuses indeed, but leaving, to their great discredit, the redoubt with its nine guns which were in position. The action extended from Villacoublay to Clamart, above Meudon itself, and as far as Petit Bicêtre, where the roads of Choisy-le-Roi and Chatillon intersect. It was vexatious to miss the action and to be content with a sight of smoke wreaths and a sound of cannon and distant musketry, but what could be done? The Prince and his Staff were not more fortunate and Von Kirchback and Hartmann's Bavarians (who, in spite of their playful ways in pillage and their general picturesque indifference to neatness, manage to fight when called upon) finished the action very much in their own way, and on their own account. Next day the Prince Royal left Palaiseau, and entered Versailles, as I have tried to describe. The Prince, before visiting the captured Redan over Chatillon, halted, as I wrote, at Chatenay, for mid-day lunch, and if his Highness had looked about he would have seen as pretty a piece of looting in the village of Voltaire as Sikh or Cossack could desire to effect. As he was riding down the paved street afterwards to see the captured French guns I saw at a corner a green vehicle with shafts, on the rear of which was painted "*Ambulance de feu le Marquis de Hertford*," around which were several gentlemen with Genevese badges, and a Roman Catholic priest. An omnibus and a fiacre were close at hand, filled with respectable-looking Frenchmen en bourgeois, with the same badge, and as I called out in English to one of the Staff, "Look at Lord Hertford's hospital carts," I was addressed by the priest, who said he was a British subject, related to Baroness or Countess Hagger, or some such name, a lady well known to the King and Crown Prince; that he had come out from Paris to carry in wounded French, and had been allowed to enter the Prussian lines, but that when he sought to return he was told that he must carry off the Prussian wounded, and that he could not be permitted to go back to his hospital in Paris. The Staff here turned a sharp corner, and I rode after them to communicate with Colonel Walker, that he might take such steps as were necessary. The paving-stones were like loaves of bread on end and polished as glass, and I was indiscreet enough, in my haste, to ride fast just as a Bavarian, with a flesh-pot in his hand, ran across the street. The horse reared, and in a second I was flung on my head just as I threw up my arms across my forehead, and with a nimbleness which certainly I should not like to be called on to exhibit again. I wriggled from under the horse as he rolled over and pinched me across the ribs and shoulders. A Bavarian officer and his men ran out from the gateway of a house and picked me up, and my first glance was at the knees of my only horse as a soldier urged him to rise. Alas! There was a patch torn clean off over each knee, and a piece of skin off his left shoulder, but it was almost beyond belief that man and horse could come down with such a crash and both rise again. The Bavarian, who was kindness itself, would not and could not believe that I was not broken-boned all over, but except a black [illegible] on the left knee and the strain of a muscle above I was all right, and in a minute more I was on my way after the Staff and delivered my message to Colonel Walker, who saw the priest on our way back from the guns, and mentioned the facts, I believe, to the Crown Prince. The fact of my fall and shake will, I trust, be an excuse for the shortcomings of my previous letter describing, or trying to describe, the entry of the Prince in Versailles and the reconnaissance of Paris from Plessis-Piquet. It is incredible, but it is true—sight and hearing and every material proof notwithstanding—the Versailles people believe the Prussians were beaten back all round Paris yesterday from Valérin northwards, and that if some they would have been quite annihilated. They believe this, though they see the Crown Prince and his Staff going over to Baron Rothschild's, at Ferriéres, for a day's shooting, and see Prussian Staff officers at their ease in cafés; and they assert that 15,000 men have been killed and wounded in imaginary assaults. On the other hand, there is a story in the Prussian Head-Quarters that there was an *émeute* in Paris yesterday; the smoke of guns and musketry and the noise of firing were seen and heard by *avant posts*. But the officers of the reconnoitring parties do not quite corroborate these tales.

---

## INSIDE PARIS.

### DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT.

[The following Diary, although dating from the first days of the close investment of Paris, will be found interesting as a picture of the interior of the French capital, and of the sentiments of a beleaguered resident under extremely uncomfortable circumstances.]

PARIS, Sept. 18.

No one walking on the Champs Elysées or on the Boulevards to-day would suppose that 300,000 Prussians are within a few miles of the city, and intend to besiege it. Happy, said Lawrence Sterne, nearly 100 years ago, the nation which can once a week forget its cares. The French have not changed since then. To-day is a fête day, and as a fête day it must be kept. Everyone seems to have forgotten the existence of the Prussians. The Cafés are crowded by a gay crowd. On the Boulevard, Monsieur and Madame walk quietly along with their children. In the Champs Elysées honest mechanics and bourgeois are basking in the sun, and nurserymaids are flirting with soldiers. There is even a lull in the universal drilling. The regiments of Nationales and Mobiles carry large branches of trees stuck into the ends of their muskets. Round the statue of Strasburg there is the usual crowd, and speculators are driving a brisk trade in portraits of General Uhrich. "Here, citizens," cries one, "is the portrait of the heroic defender of Strasburg, only one sou—it cost me two—I only wish that I were rich enough to give it away." "Listen, citizens," cries another, "whilst I declaim the poem of a lady who has escaped from Strasburg. Those who, after hearing it, may wish to read it to their families, I will give it as a favour for two sous." I only saw one disturbance. As I passed by the Rond Point, a very tall woman was mobbed, because it was thought that she might be a Uhlan in disguise. But it was regarded more as a joke than anything serious. So bent on being happy was everyone that I really believe that a Uhlan in the midst of them would not have disturbed their equanimity. Come what may, to-day we will be merry, seemed to be the feeling; let us leave care to the morrow and make the most of what may be our last fête day.

Mr. Malet, the English Secretary, who returned yesterday from Meaux, had no small difficulty in getting through the Prussian lines. He started on Thursday evening for Creil in a train with a French officer. When they got to Creil, they knocked up the Mayor, and begged him to procure them a horse. He gave them an order for the only one in the town. Its proprietor was in bed, and when they knocked at his door his wife cried out from the window, "My husband is a coward, and won't open." A voice from within was heard saying, "I go out at night for no one." So they laid hands on the horse and harnessed it to a gig. All night long they drove in what they supposed was the direction of the Prussian outposts, trumpeting occasionally like elephants in a jungle. In the morning they found themselves in a desert, not a living soul to be seen, so they turned back towards Paris, got close in the forts, and started in another direction. Occasionally they discerned a distant Uhlan, who rode off when he saw them. On Friday night they slept among the Francs-trieurs, and on the following morning they pushed forward again with an escort. Soon they saw a Prussian outpost, and after waving for some time a white flag, an officer came forward. After a parley Mr. Malet and his friend were allowed to pass. At three o'clock they arrived at Meaux. Count Bismarck was just driving into the town; he at once recognised Mr. Malet, whom he had known in Germany, and begged him to call upon him at nine o'clock. From Mr. Malet I know nothing more. I tried to "interview" him with respect to his conversation with Count Bismarck, but it takes two to make a bargain, and in this bargain he declined to be the number two. About half an hour afterwards, however, I met a foreign diplomatist of my acquaintance who had just come from the British Embassy. He had heard Mr. Malet's story, which, of course, had been communicated to the Corps Diplomatique, and being slightly demoralised, without well thinking what he was doing, he confided it to my sympathising ear. I presume that I ought to consider what he said confidential, but in this case Mr. Malet, at nine o'clock, found Count Bismarck seated before a table with wine and cigars. He was in high spirits and very sociable. This I can well believe, for I used to know him, and, to give the devil his due, he is one of the few Prussians of a sociable disposition. The interview lasted for more than two hours. Count Bismarck told Mr. Malet that the Prussians meant to have Metz and Strasburg, and that until they obtained them they should remain in France. He did not intend to dismantle them, but to make them stronger than they at present are. "The French," he said, "will hate us with an undying hate, and we must take care to render this hate powerless." As for Paris, he said, the German armies would surround it, and with their several corps d'armée, and their 70,000 cavalry they should isolate it from the rest of the world and leave its inhabitants to "see it in their own mind." If the Parisians continued after this to hold out they should bombard it, and, if necessary, burn it. My own impression is that Count Bismarck was not such a fool as to say precisely what he intended to do, and that he will attack at once; but this the event will prove. He added that Germany was not in want of money, and therefore did not ask for a heavy pecuniary indemnity. Speaking of the French, Count Bismarck observed that there were 200,000 men round Metz, and he believed that Bazaine would have to capitulate within a week. He rendered full justice to the courage with which the army under Bazaine had fought, but he did not seem to have a very high opinion of the French army of Sedan. He questioned Mr. Malet about the state of Paris, and did not seem pleased to hear that there had been no tumults. The declaration of the Republic and its peaceful recognition by Paris and the whole of France appeared by no means to please him. He admitted that if it proved to be a moderate and virtuous Government, it might prove a source of danger to the monarchical principle in Germany.

I do trust that Englishmen will well weigh these utterances. Surely they will at last be of opinion that the English Government should use all its moral influence to prevent a city containing nearly two million inhabitants being burnt to the ground in order that one million Frenchmen should against their will be converted into Germans. It is our policy to make an effort to prevent the dismemberment of France, but the question is not now so much one of policy as of common humanity. No one asks England to go to war for France; all that is asked is that she should recognise the *de facto* Government of the country, and should urge Prussia to make a peace on terms which this nation can honourably accept.

General Vinoy, with a reconnaissance of 15,000 men, came to-day upon a Prussian force of 40,000 near Vincennes. After an artillery combat, he withdrew within the line of the forts. There have been skirmishes with the enemy at several points, but they have been unimportant. The American, the Belgian, the Swiss, and the Danish Ministers are still here. Mr. Wodehouse has remained here to look after our interests. All the secretaries were anxious to remain. I should be glad to know why Mr. Falconer Atlee, the British Consul at Paris, is not like other consuls at his post. He withdrew to Dieppe about three weeks ago. His place is here. I see no season why the British taxpayer should keep him in luxurious ease at a watering-place. Of course we shall be told that he has an aged mother or a stomach ache. Nothing is so easy as to trump up an excuse. I can only say that his conduct in sneaking out of Paris under existing circumstances is severely reprobated by every Englishman who remains here. A consul, like a soldier, should not run away from his post as soon as it becomes dangerous.

You will, I presume, have received the circular of M. Jules Favre to the French diplomatic agents abroad. I hear that there is a very strong pressure on the Government to order the elections for the Constituent Assembly to be held before the 2nd of next month.

Victor Hugo has published an address to the nation. You may judge of its essentially practical spirit by the following specimen:—"Rouen, draw thy sword! Lille, take up thy musket! Bordeaux, take up thy gun! Marseilles, sing thy song and be terrible!" I suspect Marseilles may sing her song a long time before the effect of her vocal efforts will in any way prevent the Prussians from carrying out their plans. "A child," say the evening papers, "deposited her doll this afternoon in the arms of the statue of Strasburg. All who saw the youthful patriot perform this touching act were deeply affected."

Monday.

I don't know whether my letter of yesterday went off or not. As my messenger to the post-office could get no authentic intelligence about what was passing, I went there myself. Everybody was in military uniform, everybody was shrugging his shoulders, and everybody was in the condition of a London policeman were he to see himself marched off to the station by a street sweeper. That the Prussians should have taken the Emperor prisoner, and have vanquished the French armies, had, of course, astonished these worthy bureaucrats, but that they should have ventured to interfere with postmen had perfectly dumbfoundered them. "Put your letter in that box," said a venerable employé on a high stool. "Will it ever be taken out?" I asked. "Qui sait?" he replied. Shall you send off a train to-morrow morning?" I asked. There was a chorus of "Qui sait?" and the heads disappeared still further with the respective shoulders to which they belonged. "What do you think of a man on horseback?" I suggested. An indignant "Impossible" was the answer. "Why not?" I asked. The look of contempt with which the clerks gazed on me was expressive. It meant, "Do you really imagine that a functionary—a postman—is going to forward your letters in an irregular manner?" At this moment a sort of young French Jefferson Brick came in. Evidently he was a Republican recently set in authority. To him I turned. "Citizen," I said, "I want my letter to go to London. It is a press letter. These bureaucrats say that they do not dare send it out by a horse express; I appeal to you, as I am sure you are a man of expedients." "These people," he replied, scowling at the clerks, "are demoralised. They are the ancient valets of a corrupt Court; give me your letter; if possible it shall go, 'foi de citoyen.'" I handed my letter to Jefferson, but whether it is on its way to England, or still in his patriotic hands, I do not know. As I passed out through the court-yard I saw postmen seated on the boxes of carts, with no horses before them. It was their hour to carry out the letters, and thus mechanically they fulfilled their duty. English Government officials have before now been jeered at as men of routine, but the most ancient clerk in Somerset-house is a man of wild impulse and boundless expedient compared with the average of functionaries great and small here. The want of "shiftiness" is a national characteristic. The French are like a flock of sheep without shepherds or sheep dogs. Soldiers and civilians have no idea of anything except doing what they are ordered to do by some functionary. Let one wheel in an administration get out of order, everything goes wrong. After my visit to the post-office I went to the central telegraph office, and sent you a telegram. The clerk was very surly at first, but he said that he thought a press teleram would pass the wires. When I paid him he became friendly. My own impression is that my twelve francs, whoever they may benefit, will not benefit the British public.

From the telegraph-office I directed my steps to the club of which I am a member. I found half-a-dozen whist tables in full swing. The conversation about the war soon, however, became general. "This is our situation," one said, as he dealt a hand, a knowing old man of the world, a sort of French James Clay, "generally if one has no trumps in one's hand, one has at least some good court cards in the other suits; we've got neither trumps nor court cards." "Etle General Trochu?" some one suggested. "My opinion of General Trochu," said a General who was sitting and reading a newspaper, "is that he is a man of theory, but unpractical. I know him well, he has utterly failed to organise the forces which he has under his command." This seemed to be the general opinion about Trochu, that he is a kind of M'Clellan. "Will the Garde National fight?" some one asked. A Garde National replied, "Of course there are brave men amongst us, but the mass will give in rather than see Paris destroyed. They have their families and their shops." "And the Mobile?" "The Mobiles are the stuff out of which soldiers are made, but they are still peasants, and not soldiers yet." On the whole, I found the tone in "fashionable circles" desponding. "Can any one tell me where Jules Favre has gone?" I asked. Nobody could, though everybody seemed to think that he had gone to the Prussian headquarters. After playing a few rubbers, I went home to bed at about one o'clock. The streets were absolutely deserted. All the cafés were shut.

Nothing in the papers this morning. In the *Figaro* an article from that old humbug, Villemessant. From some safe hole in the provinces he calls upon his fellow-citizens in Paris to resist to the death. "One thing Frenchmen never forgive," he says, "cowardice."

The *Gaulois* contains the most news. It represents the Prussians to be all round Paris. At Versailles they have converted the palace into a barrack. Their camp fires were seen last night in the forest of Bondy. Uhlans have made their appearance at St. Cloud. "Fritz" has taken up his quarters at Ferrières, the chateau of Baron Rothschild. "William"—we are very familiar when we speak of the Prussian Royal family—is still at Meaux. "No thunderbolt," adds the correspondent, "has yet fallen on him." The Prussian outposts are at the distance of three kilometres from the environs of Vincennes there has been fighting. It appears that the General who was arrested yesterday was General Ambert. He was reviewing some regiments of Nationales, and when they cried "Vive la Republique" he told them that the Republic did not exist. The men immediately surrounded him and carried him to the Ministry of the Interior, where I presume he still is. The *Rappel* finds fault with Jules Favre's circular. Its tone, it says, is too humble. The *Rappel* gives a list of "valets of Bonaparte, *ce coquin sinistre*, who still occupy official positions and demands that they shall at once be relieved from their functions. The *Rappel* also informs its readers that letters have been discovered (where?) proving Queen Victoria had promised before the war to do her best to aid Germany. In the *Journal Officiel* there is absolutely nothing. Gambetta is as chary of news as his predecessor.

11 A.M.

Butler of a friend of mine, whose house is close by the fortifications, and who has left it in his charge, has just been to see me. The house is a "poste" of the National Guard. Butler says the men do not sleep on the ramparts, but in the neighbouring houses. They are changed every twenty-four hours. He had rather a hard time of it last night with a company from the Faubourg St. Antoine. As a rule, however, he says they are decent, orderly men. They complain very much that their business is going to rack and ruin; when they are away from their shops, they say, impecunious patriots come in to purchase goods of their wives, and promise to call another day to pay for them. On Saturday night the butler reports 300 National Guards were drawn up before his master's house, and 25 volunteers were demanded for a service of danger. After some time the 25 stepped forward, but having heard for what they were wanted, 18 declined to go.

11-30.

There is a report in every one's mouth that Marshal Bazaine has got out of Metz without his army, and is coming to command the troops here. I hope it may be true, but I doubt it. Fighting is going on, they say, near Vincennes. "The cannonade in the direction of St. Denis can be distinctly heard," some one says; I listen, but I hear nothing.

12-30.

A British coachman just turned up offers to carry letters through—seems a sharp plucky fellow. I shall employ him as soon as the Post-office is definitely closed. British coachman does not think much of the citizen soldiers in Paris. "Lor' bless you, sir, I'd rather have 10,000 Englishmen than the lot of them. In my stable I make my men obey me, but these chaps they don't seem to care what their hofficers says to them. I seed them drill this morning; a pretty green lot they was. Why, sir, giving them fellers Chassepots is much like giving watches to naked savages."

1 P.M.

The Breton Mobiles are making pilgrimages to the churches. I hope it may do them good. I hear the curées of Paris have divided the ramparts between them, and are on the fortifications—bravo! curés. By-the-bye, that fire-eater, Paul de Cassagnac, has not followed the example of his brother Imperial journalists. He enlisted as a Zouave, fought well, and was taken prisoner at Sedan. He is now employed by his captors in making bread. I hope his bread will be better than his articles.

Been sitting with a friend who commands a company of National Guards. The company is now outside the fortifications. Friend tells me that the men in his company are mostly small shopkeepers. At first it was difficult to get them to come to drill, but within the last few days they have been drilling hard, and he is convinced that they will fight well. Friend tells me that a large number of National Guards have run away from Paris, and that those who remain are very indignant with them. He requests me to beg my countrymen, if they see a sturdy Monsieur swelling it down Regent-street, to kick him, as he ought to be defending his country. I fulfil his request with the greatest pleasure and endorse it. I have just seen a Prussian spy taken to prison. I was seated before a café on the Boulevard des Capucines. Suddenly there was a shout of "un Prussien," everyone rushed towards the Place de l'Opera, and from the Boulevard Haussmann came a crowd with a soldier, dressed as an artilleryman, on a horse. He was preceded and followed by about 100 Mobiles. By his side rode a woman. No one touched them. Whether he and his "lady friend" were Germans I do not know; but they certainly looked Germans, and extremely uncomfortable.

3 P.M.

Been to Embassy. Messenger Johnston arrived this morning at 12 o'clock. He had driven to Rouen. At each post station he was arrested. He drove up to the Embassy, followed by a howling mob. As he wore an unknown uniform they took him for a Prussian. Messenger Johnston, being an old soldier, was belligerently inclined. "The first man who approaches," &c. The porter of the Embassy, however, dragged him inside and explained to the mob who he was. He had great difficulty in calming them; one man sensibly observed that in these times no one should drive through Paris in a foreign uniform, as the mass of the people knew nothing of Queen's messengers and their uniforms. Messenger Johnston having by this time got within the Embassy gates, the mob turned on his position and led him off. What his fate has been no one has had time to ask.

When I went upstairs I found Wodehouse sitting like patience on a stool, with a number of Britons round him, who wanted to get off out of Paris. Wodehouse very justly told them that Lord Lyons had given them due notice to leave, and that they had chosen at their own risk to remain. The Britons seemed to imagine that their Embassy was bound to find them a road by which they might safely withdraw from the town. One very important Briton was most indignant—"I am a man of wealth and position. I am not accustomed to be treated in this manner. What is the use of you, sir, if you cannot ensure my safe passage to England? If I am killed the world shall ring with it. I shall myself make a formal complaint to Lord Granville," said this incoherent and pompous donkey. Exit man of position fuming, enter unprotected female. Of course she was a widow, of course she had lost half-a-dozen sons, of course she kept lodgings, and of course she wanted her "hambassader" generally to take her under his wing. I left Wodehouse explaining to her that if she went out of Paris even with a pass, she might or might not be shot according to circumstances. I will say for him that I should not be as patient as he is, were I worried and badgered by the hour by a crowd of shrieking women and silly men.

I forget whether I have already mentioned that a decree appeared this morning, ordering the elections for the Municipal Councils of Paris and other towns to take place on the 16th prox. As regards Paris, the decree is important, because during the Empire the capital has been deprived of self-government. I trust that good men will be chosen, and that we shall not have a revolutionary commune arrogating to itself a portion of the authority which is now exercised by the Government. As the elections for the Constituent are fixed for the 2nd of next month, what between fighting and voting we may anticipate a lively time during the next few weeks.

4 P.M.

Fighting is going on all round Paris. There are crowds on the Boulevard; every one is asking his neighbour for news. I went to one of the Mairies to hear the bulletins read. The street was almost impassable. At last I got near enough to hear an official read out a despatch—nothing important. The commanders at Montrouge and Vincennes announce that the Prussians are being driven back. "Et Clamart?" some one cries; "à bas les alarmistes," is the reply. Every one is despondent. Soldiers have come back from Meudon demoralised. We have lost a position, it is whispered. I find a friend, upon whose testimony I can rely, who was near Meudon until twelve o'clock. He tells me that the troops of the line behaved badly. They threw away their muskets without firing a shot, and there was a regular *sauve qui peut*. The Mobiles, on the other hand, fought splendidly, and were holding the position when he left. I am writing this in a café. It is full of Gardes Nationales. They are saying that if the troops of the line are not trustworthy, resistance is hopeless. A Garde Nationale gives the following explanation of the demoralisation of army. He says that the Imperial Government only troubled itself about the corps d'élite; that the object in the line regiments was to get substitutes as cheaply as possible, consequently they are filled with men physically and morally the scum of the nation. Semaphore telegraphs have been put up on all the high public buildings. There are also semaphores on the forts. I see that one opposite me is exchanging signals. The crowd watches them as though by looking they would discover what they mean. "A first success," says a National next to me, "was absolutely necessary for us in order to give us confidence." "But this success we do not seem likely to have," says another. The attempt to burn down the forests seems only partially to have succeeded. The Prussians appear to be using them, and the French to the last carrying on war without scouts.

6 P.M.

Evening papers just out. Not a word about Clamart. The *Liberté* says the Minister of the Interior refers journalists to General Trochu, who claims the right to suppress what he pleases. When will French Governments understand that it is far more productive of demoralisation to allow no official news to be published than to publish the worst? Rochefort has been appointed President of a Committee of Barramparts.

7 P.M.

The cannon can be distinctly heard. The reports come from different quarters. Jules Favre, I hear from a sure source, is at the Prussian head quarters.

7-30 P.M.

I live *au quatrième* with a balcony before my room. I can see the flashes of cannon in the direction of Vincennes. There appears to be a great fire somewhere.

12 P.M.

Have driven to the Barrière de l'Enfer. Nothing there. On the Champ de Mars I found troops returned from Clamart. They complain that they never saw their officers during the engagement, that there were no scouts in the Bois de Clamart, and that the Prussians succeeded by their old game of sticking to the cover—at first they fell back—the French troops pressed on, when they were exposed to a concentrated fire. From the Champs Elysées I drove to the Buttes de Montmartre. Thousands of people clustered everywhere except where they were kept off by the Nationales, who were guarding the batteries. The northern sky was bright from the reflection of a conflagration—as the Forest of St. Germain was burning. It was almost quite light. We could see every shot and shell fired from the forts round St. Denis. At ten o'clock I got back to the Boulevard des Italiens. Every café was closed. It appears that at about nine o'clock the Café Riche was full of Gardes Mobiles, officers, and *lorettes*. They made so much noise that the public outside became indignant, and insisted on their giving up their orgie. The National Guard joined in this protest, and an order was sent at once to close every café. Before the Maison Dorée I saw a few *viveurs*, gazing at its closed windows as though the end of the world had come. This café has been open day and night for the last 20 years. From my balcony I can no longer hear the cannon; the sky, however, is even brighter from the conflagration than it was.

Tuesday Morning.

The firing has recommenced. We can hear it distinctly. I enclose official account of yesterday's proceedings, also a proclamation of Gambetta's, which is posted on the walls. The *Rappel* insists that it was never intended to retain possession of the heights of Meudon and Clamart. *Paris Journal* says there is no doubt that Jules Favre is at the Prussian head-quarters. General Ambert has been cashiered. *Figaro* announces that Villemessant has returned. We are given a dozen paragraphs about this humbug of humbugs, his uniform, &c., &c. I do not think that he will be either killed or wounded. The latest telegram from the outer world announces that "Sir Campbell"—médecin Anglais—has arrived at Dieppe with despatches to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Marine

11 A.M.

Paris very quiet and very despondent. Few soldiers about. The Line is reviled, the Mobile extolled. From all accounts the latter seem to have behaved well—a little excited at first, but full of pluck. Let the siege only last a week and they will be capital soldiers, and then we shall no longer be called upon to believe the assertions of military men, that it takes years of drill and idling in a barrack to make a soldier.

12 o'clock.

*Electeur Libre* just appeared. I enclose an article headed "Armistice and the Bulletin of the War." My own impression always has been that Malet brought back a written answer from Bismarck offering to see Jules Favre. Can it be that after all, the Parisians, at the mere sound of cannon, are going to cave in, and give up Alsace and Lorraine? If they do, I give them up. If my friends in Belleville descend into the streets to prevent this ignominy, I descend with them.

1 o'clock.

Paris very quiet. The cannonade has somewhat calmed down their over-fervid patriotism, but I think that they will fight on rather than consent to the dismemberment of France. Been to Embassy; no news there. Colonel Claremont will not get passes for correspondents; does not mean to go outside the inner fortifications himself, so of course will not help us to do so. I can assure Colonel Claremont that correspondents do not find themselves taken up for Prussian spies, and that he need not imagine that he will be eaten up alive, if he puts a foot outside of the Embassy.

4 P.M.

I got, about an hour ago, some way on the road to Charenton, when I was turned back and a couple of soldiers took possession of me, and did not leave me until I was within the city gate. I could see no traces of any Prussians or of any fighting. Two English correspondents got as far as St. Denis this morning. After having been arrested half a dozen times and then released, they were impressed, and obliged to carry stones to make a barricade. They saw no Prussians. I hear that a general of artillery was arrested last night by his men. There is a report also that the Government mean to decimate the cowards who ran away yesterday, *pour encourager les autres*. The guns of the Prussians which they have posted on the heights they took yesterday it is said will carry as far as the Arc de Triomphe.

12 o'clock.

There have been two deputation to the Hôtel de Ville to interview the Government with respect to the armistice. One consisted of about 100 officers of the National Guard, most of them from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and the Temple. They were of course accompanied by a large crowd. Having been admitted into the Salle du Trône, they were received by the Mayor of Paris and M. Jules Favre. The latter's reply is not very clear. He certainly said that no shameful peace should be concluded; but whether, as some assert, he assured the officers that no portion of French soil should be ceded is not equally certain. Shortly after this deputation had left another arrived from the Republican clubs. It is stated that M. Jules Ferry's answer was considered satisfactory. The walls have been placarded with a proclamation of Trochu to the armed force. He tells them that some regiments behaved badly at Clamart; but their assertion that they had no cartridges is false. He recommends all citizens to arrest soldiers who are drunk or who propagate false news, and threatens them with the vigorous application of the Articles of War. Another proclamation from Keratry warns every one against treating soldiers or selling them liquor when they already have had too much. I went to dine this evening in an estaminet in the Faubourg St. Antoine. It was full of men of the people, and from the tone of their observations I am certain that if M. Jules Favre concludes an armistice involving any cession of territory there will be a rising at once. The cafés are closed now at 10 o'clock. At about 11 I walked home. One would have supposed one's self in some dull great provincial town at 3 in the morning. Everything was closed. No one, except here and there a citizens on his way home, or a patrol of the National Guard, was to be seen.

Wednesday.

I suppose that you in England know a good deal more of what is passing at the Prussian head-quarters than we do here. M. Jules Favre's departure was kept so close a secret that it did not ooze out until yesterday. The "ultras" in the Government were, I understand on good authority, opposed to it, but M. Jules Favre was supported by Picard, Gambetta, and Keratry, who, as everything is comparative, represent the moderate section of our rulers. We are as belligerent and cheery to-day as we were despondent on Monday evening. When any disaster occurs it takes a Frenchman about twenty-four hours to accustom himself to it. During this time he is capable of any act of folly or despair. Then follows the reaction, and he becomes again a brave man. When it was heard that the heights at Meudon had been taken we immediately entered into a phase of despair. It is over now, and we crow as lustily as ever. We shall have another phase of despondency when the first fort is taken, and another when the first shells fall into the town, but if we get through them I really have hopes that Paris will not disgrace herself. Nothing of any importance appears to have taken place at the front yesterday. The commanders of several forts send to Trochu to say that they have fired on the Prussians, and that there have been small outpost engagements. During the day the bridges of St. Cloud, Sûre, and Bellancourt were blown up. I attempted this morning to obtain myself a pass from General Trochu. Announcing myself as a "Journaliste Anglais," I got after some difficulty into a room in which several of his staff were seated. But there my progress was stopped. I was told that aides-de-camp had been fired on, and that General Trochu had himself been arrested, and had been within an inch of being shot because he had had the impudence to say that he was the Governor of Paris. I suggested that he might take me with him the next time he went out, and pointed out that correspondents rode with the Prussian staffs, but it was of no use. From Trochu I went to make a few calls. I found every one engaged in measuring the distance from the Prussian batteries to his particular house. One friend I found seated in a cellar with a quantity of mattresses over it to make it bomb proof. He emerged from his subterraneous Patmos to talk to me, ordered his servant to pile on a few more mattresses, and then retreated. Anything so dull as existence here it is difficult to imagine. Before the day is out one gets sick and tired of the one single topic of conversation. We are like the people at Cremorne waiting for the fireworks to begin, and I really do believe that if this continues much longer the most cowardly will welcome the bombs as a relief from the oppressive ennui. Few regiments are seen now during the day marching through the streets—they are From 8 to 9 in the morning there is a military movement, as regiments come and go from on and off duty. In the courtyard of the Louvre several regiments of Mobiles are kept under arms all night, ready to march to any point which may be seriously attacked. A good many troops went at an early hour this morning in the direction of St. Cloud.

I enclose an account from the *Rappel* of the proceedings of the Revolutionary deputation to the Hotel de Ville yesterday.

The weather is beautiful—a lovely autumn morning. They say that Rochefort and his friends are busily employed at Grenelle.

1-30 o'clock.

The cannonade has been audible for the last half-hour. It is getting every moment louder. The people are saying that Mont Valérien *donne*. I am going up to the Avenue de l'Impératrice, where I shall be able to see what is going on.

2-30 o'clock.

Come back; heavy firing—but I could not make out whether it came from Mont Valérien. Jules Favre has come back. They say the Prussians will only treat in Paris. Just seen an American who tried to get with a letter to General Sheridan. He got into the Prussian lines, but could not get to head-quarters. On his return he was nearly murdered by the Mobiles; passed last night in a cell with two drunkards, and has just been let out, as all his papers were found *en règle*.—*Daily News*, Sept. 29.

---

TOURS, Sept. 24.

The news of Count Bismarck's terms, which France has refused to listen to, was sent from Paris by a balloon despatch. M. Jules Durnof, the courageous aeronaut, who successfully discharged his most perilous mission, is now at Tours, and gives an extremely interesting account of his unparalleled adventure. He alone in his balloon left the Place Saint Pierre Montmartre at 8 in the morning of Sept. 23. A strong east wind was blowing. He rose to the height of 3,000 yards, and was then driven in the direction of the Arc de Triomphe. Going still westward, he perceived the Prussians in clusters like bees below him, and with a telescope could distinctly see them pointing cannon at him. He saw the balls ascending almost perpendicularly in the air, exhaust their impetus, and then fall to the ground. Never was a human being all alone in such a grand position, defying the efforts of a whole army against his life. Some of the balls arrived high enough to make the balloon vibrate perceptibly. Infantry took cracks at him with their rifles almost all the way from Paris to Mantes, but he was entirely out of their range. He reports that he distinctly saw the Prussian army in the valley of the Seine, in seven lines, flanked by cavalry. After a voyage of about three-quarters of an hour, he judged that he must have got far enough to come down in safety, and, by a curious coincidence, he descended (near Evreux) in the park of the Chateau of Craconville, which belongs to Admiral Roncière La Noury, now in command of the sailors who man the forts of Paris. M. Durnof was received at the chateau, where the Prefect of the Eure speedily came to see him. The aeronaut had with him three mail bags, weighing altogether 250 lbs. He was furnished with an authority from the Postmaster-General, and had orders to give his despatches to nobody but a Prefect or a General, and to destroy them rather than let them fall into the hands of any other person. Having, however, had the luck to drop near a railway station in communication with Tours, he did not, of course, deliver them to the Prefect of the Eure, but leaving his balloon at Craconville, came on to Tours by the same circuitous route which I was fain to take a week ago—via Lisieux, Serquigny, and Alençon. The conditions of Count Bismarck, which excited the indignation of Tours yesterday, were, it seems, placarded in the streets of Paris three days ago, and produced the most defiant feeling among the population. M. Durnof reports that a few days ago the Prussians got possession of a redoubt commanding St. Cloud, but were dislodged from the position by the cannon of Mont Valérien, and that all the houses in the pretty park of Montretout had been reduced to a heap of ruins. The affair of Bourget was very serious and very dramatic. Sheltered behind a house, which it had been neglected to demolish, the Prussians had run up a redoubt of bricks. A night attack took place on this point. The electric light apparatus (Bazin's sytem) did capital service. A battalion of Breton Mobile National Guards advanced upon the enemy, whose eyes were dazzled by the light while the battalion were in the shade, cannons from the fort fired upon the house which protected it, and the Prussians, surprised and thrown into confusion by the unexpected manœuvre, were routed, and left 500 prisoners in the hands of the Mobiles. Night and day the sound of cannon is continually heard in Paris. The shops are closed at 10 o'clock, after which hour nobody not furnished with a special permission is allowed to go out of doors.

An amusing anecdote of M. Durnof's aerial voyage is that he responded to the Prussian gunners who fired at him by dropping his visiting card upon their heads. He proposes, it is said, to return to Paris in his balloon to carry back the answers of the Government of Tours to the despatches sent by the Government of Paris. This, as it seems to me, would be to follow up a very gallant enterprise by a foolhardy one offering, scarcely any chance of success. M. Durnof, an enthusiastic young man of 29, can no more guide his balloon than anybody else. There was a very reasonable prospect that on leaving Paris with a brisk wind he would be carried somewhere or other out of the reach of the Prussian lines, and so it happily turned out. But it would only be by a miracle if his balloon should float back over Paris, and find a place to descend in safety. Balloon despatches are quite practicable and very useful; but they are most costly and must be rare, because a fresh balloon and a fresh audacious aeronaut are necessary every time.

---

## M. JULES FAVRE'S REPORT ON HIS MISSION.

APPENDED is a reprint, from the *Moniteur* of Wednesday the 28th September, of the official report made by M. Jules Favre to the members of the Government of the National Defence, regarding his mission to the Prussian head-quarters at Ferrières. The report issued at Tours on Tuesday as an official bulletin of the Government Delegation, was prefaced by the following statement:—"M. Lutz, of the Rhône, who set out from Paris on Sunday in a balloon, brings to us this morning the report of M. Jules Favre, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his interview with Count Bismarck. The report of M. Favre appeared in the *Official Journal* on the 23rd of September at Paris. It will be seen from the report with what sort of an enemy we have to do, and that France henceforth must reckon only upon herself." The report is as follows:—

MY DEAR COLLEAGUES,—The close union of all our citizens, and specially that of the members of the Government, is now more than ever a necessity for the public safety. Every one of our acts ought to cement it. What I have just done on my own responsibility was inspired with that feeling, and will have the result which I have had the honour to explain to you in detail. But that will not suffice. We are a Government of publicity. If during negotiations secrecy is indispensable, yet the fact, once consummated, should be placed in the clearest light. We are nothing except by the opinion of our fellow-citizens, and they must judge us every hour; and, to be able to judge, they have the right to know everything. I considered that it would be my duty to go to the head-quarters of the enemy. I went there, and I have rendered you an account of the self-imposed mission. I now recount to my country the reasons which prevailed with me, the object I proposed, and what I believe I have attained. I have no need to recall the policy inaugurated by us, which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was particularly charged to formulate. We are, before all things, men of peace and liberty. Down to the very last moment we opposed the war which the Imperial Government was about to undertake in an exclusively dynastic interest; and, when that Government fell, we declared that we should persevere more energetically than ever in a policy of peace. That declaration we made when, by the criminal folly of one man and his counsellors, our armies were destroyed; our glorious Bazaine and his valiant soldiers blockaded behind Metz; Strasburg, Toul, Phalsburg, crushed by bombshells; and the victorious enemy marching upon our capital. Never was a situation more cruel. It inspired, nevertheless, no feeling of despair in the nation, and we believed that we were its faithful interpreters when we laid down clearly this condition Not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortresses. If, then, at that moment when a fact so considerable as that of the overthrow of the originator of the war had just been accomplished, Prussia had wished to treat upon the bases of an indemnity to be agreed upon, peace would have been made; it would have been accepted as an universal blessing; it would have become a certain pledge of reconciliation between two nations which an odious policy alone has fatally divided. We hoped that humanity and self-interest, rightly understood, would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have opened a new era, and the statesmen who should associate their names with it would have had, in so doing, for their guides, philosophy, reason, justice—for their recompense, the blessings and prosperity of peoples. It was with these ideas that I undertook the perilous task which you confided to me. It was my duty first to ascertain the dispositions of the other European Governments, and to seek their support. [illegible] wholly neglected, or had alienated, that support. It entered on the war without an ally, without a serious negotiation; everywhere around was either hostility or indifference; and it thus reaped the bitter fruit of a policy which wounded every neighbouring State either by its menaces or by its pretensions. Scarcely were we established in the Hôtel de Ville before a diplomatist, whose name we are hardly now at liberty to reveal, came to ask to enter into relations with us. The next day your Ministers received the representatives of all the Powers. The Republic of the United States, the Helvetian Republic, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, officially recognised the Republic of France. The other Governments authorised their agents to enter into official relations with us, so as to permit us at once to exchange friendly communications. I should give to this statement, already too much expanded, an unnecessary amplitude, if I were to recount in detail the brief but instructive history of the negotiations which followed. I believe I may affirm that they will not be wholly without advantage for our moral credit. I permit myself only to say, that everywhere we found honourable sympathies. My object was to group them together, and to determine the Powers who were the signatories of the neutral league to intervene directly with Prussia, taking for their base the conditions I have laid down. Four of the Powers offered to do this; and I have declared to them my gratitude, in the name of my country, for so doing, but I wished to have the concurrence of two others. One of these promised me an individual action with respect to which she reserved to herself liberty; and the other proposed to be my intermediary with Prussia. She even went one step farther at the instance of an Envoy Extraordinary from France. She undertook directly to recommend my proposal. I asked much more; but I refused no assistance, considering that the interest shown for us was a force not to be neglected. Nevertheless, time was passing, and every hour brought the enemy nearer. A prey to the most poignant emotions, I promised to myself not to permit the siege of Paris to begin without attempting a supreme effort, even though I should have to make it alone. Our interest in doing this need not be explained. Prussia remained silent, and no one interrogated her. That situation was untenable. It permitted the enemy to lay upon us the responsibility of continuing the struggle; it condemned us to ascertain her intentions for ourselves. It was necessary to escape from the position. In spite of my repugnance, I determined to make use of the good offices that were tendered to me; and on the 10th of September a telegram reached M. Bismarck asking him if he would enter into conference upon the conditions of negotiation. The first response was an objection drawn from the irregularity of our Government. Meanwhile the Chancellor of the Confederation of the North did not insist upon that, but inquired what guarantees we offered for the execution of a treaty. This second difficulty having been removed by me, it was necessary to proceed further. A proposal was made that I should send a courier, which I accepted. At the same time a telegram was despatched directly to M. Bismarck, and the Prime Minister of the Power which served as our intermediary informed our Envoy Extraordinary that France was able to act alone; he added that it was desirable that I should not hesitate to go to the head-quarters. Our Envoy, who thoroughly knew my mind, replied that I was ready to make all the sacrifices necessary to discharge my duty; that there were few so painful as to traverse the lines of the enemy to seek out our conqueror, but that he believed I should not shrink even from that. Two days afterwards the courier returned. After a thousand obstacles he had seen the Chancellor, who told him that he was disposed of his own accord to have an interview with me. I should have preferred a direct reply to the telegram of our intermediary, but it was delayed. The investment of Paris was progressing. There was no time for hesitation, and I resolved to set out. It was only necessary for me to bear in mind that this negotiation, until it was accomplished, was to be ignored. I recommended secrecy, and I was grievously surprised on returning yesterday evening to learn that it had not been observed. A culpable indiscretion had been committed. A journal—the *Electeur Libre*—previously disavowed by the Government had taken advantage of it; an inquiry has been set on foot, which I hope will lead to this double abuse being punished. I had pushed so far the scrupulous regard for secrecy that I observed it even towards yourselves, my dear colleagues. I could not resolve to do that without lively regret, but I knew your patriotism and your affection, and I was sure to be absolved. I believed myself bound to obey an imperious necessity. One time I told you of the agitation of my mind, and I said that it would be at rest only when I had done everything that was possible for man to do to bring this horrible war to an honourable conclusion. Recalling the conversation which arose from this beginning, I feared some objections, and I was decided. I wished, in meeting M. de Bismarck, to be free from every engagement, in order to have the privilege of not making any. I make these acknowledgments sincerely. I make them to the country, in order to release you from a responsibility which I alone assume. If my mission be a mistake, I alone must bear the penalty. I had meanwile to consult the Minister of War, who had wished to give me an officer to conduct me to the *avant-postes*. We did not consider the situation of the head-quarters. We thought they were at Grosbois. We moved towards the enemy by the Porte de Charenton. I suppress all the details of this unhappy journey, which was full of interest, but the incidents of which would not be in their place in this report. Conducted to Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, where was the General-in-Chief commanding the Sixth Corps, I learned rather late in the afternoon that the head-quarters were at Meaux. The General proposed to me to send an officer as bearer of the following letter, which I had prepared for transmission to M. de Bismarck:—

"M. le Comte,—I have always believed that before undertaking serious hostilities under the walls of Paris, it was impossible that an honourable arrangement should not have been attempted. The person who had the honour of waiting on your Excellency two days ago has made me gather from his words the expression on your part of a similar desire. I have come to the *avant-postes* to put myself at the disposition of your Excellency. I expect you will let me know how and where I can have the honour of conferring with you for a few moments.—I have, &c., "JULES FAVRE."

We were separated by a distance of 48 kilomètres. The next morning, at six o'clock, I received a reply of which this is a copy:

"I have just received the letter your Excellency has had the goodness to write to me, and it will give me the greatest pleasure if you will come to see me to-morrow here at Meaux. Prince Biron, the bearer of this, will see that your Excellency is conducted across our lines.—I have, &c., "DE BISMARCK."

At nine o'clock the escort was ready, and I left with it. When we arrived near Meaux, about three in the afternoon, I was stopped by an aide-de-camp, who told me that Count Bismarck had left Meaux with the King to go to Ferrières for the night. I went back, and proceeded to a farm which had been pillaged, as were all the houses which I passed on my route. At the end of an hour M. de Bismarck joined me. It was difficult for us to consult in such a place. One habitation—the Château de la Haute Maison, belonging to the Count de Rillac—was in the vicinity, and we proceeded thither. Our conversation took place in a salon, in which débris of all sorts was lying about. I would fain report to you that conversation in its entirety, as I dictated it to a secretary the next day. Every detail of it is important. Here I can only analyse it. I at once specified the object of my mission. Having made him acquainted by my circular with the intentions of the French Government, I wished to know those of the Prussian Minister. It seemed to me inexcusable that two nations should, without previous explanations, continue a terrible war which would inflict deep suffering on the conquerors, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained. Caused by the power of one man, this war had no longer a *raison d'être* when France had become mistress of herself. I pledged myself for her love of peace, but at the same time for her indomitable resolution not to accept any condition which should make that peace a brief and threatening truce. M. de Bismarck said that if he believed such a peace was possible he would sign it at once. The Opposition had always condemned the war. But the power which that Opposition represented was no longer anything but precarious. If within a few days Paris were not taken, it would be overthrown by the mob. I interrupted him to say that we had not a mere mob at Paris, but a population which was intelligent and devoted, which knew our intentions, and which would not make itself an accomplice of the enemy in obstructing our defence. As regarded our power, we were ready to place it in the hands of the Assembly already convoked. "This Assembly," replied the Count "will have designs which nothing can make us foresee. But, if it obey the sentiment of France, it will wish for war. You will no more forget the capitulation of Sedan than Waterloo—than Sadowa, which did not concern you." Then he insisted at length on the wish of France, the accomplishment of which had been prevented, to attack Germany and to take away a part of its territory. From the time of Louis XIV to that of Napoleon III. her tendencies had not changed, and that when war was declared the Corps Législatif had received the words of the Minister with acclamation. I remarked to him that the majority of the Corps Législatif had some weeks before called out for peace; that that majority, chosen by the Monarch, had believed itself bound to follow him blindly; but that the nation, which had been consulted twice at the elections of 1869, and at the vote on the *plébiscite*, had persistently clung to a policy of peace and liberty. The conversation on this subject was prolonged—the Count maintaining his opinion, whilst I defended mine; and, as I pressed him strongly on these conditions, he replied, in effect, that the security of his country commanded him to guard the territory which protected it. He repeated several times, "Strasburg is the key of the house; I must have it." I then asked him to be more explicit. "It is useless," he replied, "since we cannot listen to you. It is a matter to arrange later." I asked him to do it at once. He said then that the two departments of Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin, a part of the Moselle, with Metz, Château-Salins, and Senones were indispensable, and that he could not give them up in the negotiation. I then remarked that the assent of the people of whom he was thus disposing was more than doubtful, and that the public opinion of Europe would not be satisfied with it. "I know well," he replied, "that they are not with us. They will impose an unpleasant job us, but we cannot suffer it. I am sure that in a short time we shall have a new war with you. We wish to make it with all our advantages." I protested as I should against such solutions of the question. I said that two important elements of the discussion had been forgotten—Europe, which would find these proposals to be exorbitant, and oppose them; then the new right—the progress of civilisation and manners—which was opposed to such conditions. I added that so far as we were concerned we would never accept them. We could, I stated, perish as a nation, but we would not suffer dishonour; besides, the country alone was competent to decide regarding a cession of territory. We have no doubt about its feeling, but we are willing to consult it. Opposite to it Prussia is arrayed. And, to be brief, it is clear that, influenced by the intoxication of victory, she wishes for the destruction of France. The Count protested, taking his position behind the absolute necessity of the national guarantee. I continued: "If it is not an abuse of strength on your part—concealing secret designs—let us summon the Assembly. We will resign into its hands our powers; it will nominate a definitive Government which will consider your conditions." "For the execution of this plan," replied the Count, "an armistice would be necessary, and I do not wish for that a any price." The conversation took a turn ever more and more painful. Evening approached. I asked M. de Bismarck for a second interview at Ferrieres, where he was going to stay for the night, and we left each for his own destination. As I wished to fulfil my mission to the end, I had to return to several questions on which we had spoken, and to conclude. So in meeting the Count about half-past nine in the evening, I observed that the intelligence which would be put in my possession would be conveyed to my Government and to the French public, and I would engage that nothing would be published except what had been agreed upon between us. "Do not give yourself that trouble," he replied; "I give you full liberty. I do not see any disadvantage in revealing it." We then pursued the discussion, which was prolonged until midnight. I insisted particularly upon the necessity of summoning an Assembly. The Count appeared to become convinced by degrees and to return to the subject of the armistice. I asked for fifteen days. We discussed the conditions. He expressed himself in a very qualified way, and reserved his privilege of consulting the King. He consequently postponed our conversation until the next day at eleven o'clock. I have only one word to say; for in reproducing this sad story my heart is agitated by all the emotions which have tortured it for the last three days, and I hasten to the end. I was at the Château de Ferrières at eleven o'clock. The Count left the King at a quarter to twelve, and I heard from him the conditions which were required for an armistice. They were contained in a text, written in the German language, of which he gave me the sense verbally. He demanded as a guarantee the occupation of Strasburg, of Toul, and of Phalsburg; and as to the demand of the previous evening that the Assembly should meet at Paris, he desired in that case to have added a fort commanding the city—that of Mont Valerien, for instance. At this point I interrupted him by saying, "It will be much more simple to ask us for Paris itself. How can you suppose a French Assembly can deliberate under your cannon?" "I have had the honour of telling you that I shall faithfully transmit our interview to the Government; but I really do not know that I dare tell them you have made to me such a proposition." "Let us seek another combination," he replied. Then I spoke to him of the Assembly meeting at Tours, and of no material guarantee being given in the neighbourhood of Paris. He then proposed to speak of this proposition to the King, and, returning to the question of the occupation of Strasburg, he added: "The city is about to fall into our hands—it is now only a question of days; so I ask that the garrison should surrender themselves prisoners of war." At those words I was moved by grief, and, rising, I said, "You forget that you are speaking to a Frenchman, Count. To sacrifice an heroic garrison—the admiration of ourselves and of the entire world—would be a piece of cowardice; and I do not promise that I shall not say you attempted to impose such a condition." The Count replied that he had no intention to wound me—that he only conformed to the laws of war; and that if the King consented that article might be modified. He then went and saw the King, and, returning in a quarter of an hour, said his Majesty accepted the proposition with regard to Tours, but insisted on the garrison of Strasburg being retained as prisoners of war. My strength was now exhausted and for an instant I feared it would fall altogether. I turned to hide the emotion which ne[illegible] choked me, and, apologising for my involuntary weakness, I took my leave with these simple words: "I was deceived, Count, in coming here, but I do not repent. I have suffered sufficiently for my own excuse, and, moreover, I only came in deference to a sense of duty. I [illegible] report to my Government all that you have told me; and if they think proper to send me back to you, however painful it may be to my own feelings, I shall have the honour of seeing you again. I am grateful to you for the kindness you have shown towards me; but I fear there is no other means remaining than to let events take their course. The population of Paris is courageous, and resolved to make any sacrifice. Their heroism may change the course of events. Even if you conquer you will not make them submit. All France entertains the same sentiments. So long as we can find an element of resistance, we will fight you. It will be a struggle between two peoples who ought rather to join hands. I hoped for a different solution, and I do part deeply grieved, but, nevertheless, full of hope." I added nothing to this speech, which was eloquent by its simplicity. I may now be permitted to conclude, and to tell you what is my idea of the effect of these interviews. I sought peace, and I found an inflexible determination in favour of war and conquest. I asked for the possibility of eliciting the opinion of France, represented by a freely-elected Assembly; and I was answered by a display of the Caudine Forks beneath which we were first required to pass. I make no recriminations—I confine myself to a statement of facts for the consideration of my country and of Europe. I do not attempt to deny that I ardently desired peace, and that the three days' spectacle of our ravaged country increased that desire to such a point, that I was forced to call all my courage to my aid in order not to fail in the task I had undertaken. I desired not less keenly an armistice, in order that the nation might be consulted on the terrible question which fate has placed before us. You know now the preliminary conditions that were sought to be imposed upon us. With me, and without discussion, you have been unanimously of opinion that it was our duty to repel a proffered humiliation. I have a profound conviction that, in spite of the sufferings she is now enduring, and that are yet to be borne, our indignant country will share our resolution. It was with her sentiments I believed myself inspired in writing the following despatch to M. de Bismarck, which closed the negotiation:

"M. le Comte,—I have faithfully expressed to my colleagues in the Government of National Defence the declaration that your Excellency has been good enough to make to me. I regret to have to make known to your Excellency that that Government has not been able to accept your propositions. They will accept an armistice having for its object the election and meeting of a National Assembly but they cannot subscribe to the contingent conditions. As to myself, I can say with a clear conscience that I have done my utmost to stop the effusion of blood, and to restore peace to two nations which would be so much benefited by that blessing. I have only been stopped by an imperious duty which required me not to yield the honour of my country, which has determined energetically to resist such a sacrifice. I and my colleagues associate ourselves without reserve in that determination. God, our Judge, will decide on our destinies. I have faith in His justice.—I have, &c., (Signed) JULES FAVRE.

"Sept. 21, 1870."

I have done, my dear colleagues; and you will think with me that, if I have failed in my mission, it has still not been altogether useless. It has proved that we have not deviated. From the first we have conducted a war which we condemned beforehand, but which we accepted in preference to dishonour. We have done more—for we have laid bare the equivocation on which Prussia relied, and let Europe now assist us in dissipating it altogether. In invading our soil, she gave her word to the world that she was attacking Napoleon and his soldiers, but would respect the nation. We know now what to think of that statement. Prussia requires three of our departments: two fortified cites—one of 100,000, the other of 75,000 inhabitants; and eight or ten smaller ones, also fortified. She knows that the populations she wishes to tear from us repulse her; but she seizes them nevertheless, replying with the edge of the sword to their protestations against such an outrage on their civic liberty and their moral dignity. To the nation that demands the opportunity of self-consultation she proposes the guarantee of her cannon planted at Mont Valerien, and protecting the scene of their deliberations. That is what we know, and what I am authorised to make public. Let the nation that hears this either rise at once, or at once disavow us when we counsel resistance to the bitter end. Paris is resolved to take the latter course. The Departments are organising and coming to our assistance. The last word is not yet spoken in this struggle, where now force is arrayed against right. It depends upon our constancy that the balance should rest on the side of justice and liberty. Receive, my dear colleagues, the fraternal homage of my unalterable devotion.

The Vice-President of the Government of National
Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Paris, Sept. 21. (Signed) JULES FAVRE.

---

## THE BOMBARDMENT AND SURRENDER OF TOUL

(TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY NEWS.")

ARLON, Tuesday.

JUST returned from Toul. Travelled one day and two nights. The investment began August 14th. On the 16th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed, with loss of several hundred Germans. Thereupon an irregular succession of bombardments followed, not sufficiently serious to effect anything. These commenced on the 23rd. The artillery employed was field and such mediæval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal. Bavarian railroad direction, who run the line Weissemburg—Nancy—Paris, offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight, but Moltke said, "No, we shall have Toul long before that." However, the straggling attack availed nothing, the fortress having a double escarpment with full bastions, no glacis, double ditch, thirty feet wide each, all round fully casemated, and defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled from Strasburg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend Toul earnestly. Within the last fortnight heavy siege guns arriving from Germany were put in position on a spur of Mount Saint Michel, north; on heights opposite Faubourg Saint Evere, south-west; and at Dommartin Les Toul, south-east. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday. At daybreak a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by twenty-four-pounder batteries of the second and fourth artillery regiments, supported by troops of the thirty-fourth infantry brigade, all of which form part of a new independent command under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, embracing all that lies between the armies of Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, that is, all the invading troops not engaged in sieges of Metz and Paris. The firing continued all Friday with active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commandant induced him to hoist white flags and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered the same evening by the victors at seven. The conditions were precisely those of Sedan. A council of the municipality, held on Friday, decided not to favour surrender, but the pressure of individuals fearing useless destruction, completely overwhelmed the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities.

The garrison was ridiculously weak—sixty cuirassiers, 100 line, 40 gendarmes, and 2,000 raw Mobiles; among them not one regular artillerist; Commandant Major Huck, an old cavalry man. The German officers are wroth that such a force should have broken the Paris railroad for six weeks. Now the railroad is restored to communicate direct with the Paris siege army. Everything had been prepared beyond Toul for weeks, and trains were running by horse-power; only a 12-foot b[illegible] broken near Toul, had to be replaced; this was done on the 25th, and yesterday the first locomotive went through.

I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than Sedan, not as bad as Bazeilles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoulph, A.D. 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine cathedral of St. Mansuy, built as early 292, has only a window arch demolished, and its outside battered by a score of shells. There are few wounded, no sick, and much order in Toul. Only two battalions of ninetieth infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the native Mobile Guard were released under parole not to serve again this war. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance, built much in old German style.

Five hundred of the Mobiles had been trained during the siege to serve the guns. They did the artillery work, but in repulsing the assault of the 16th all the male inhabitants that could procure arms participated.

Printed at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

the keen observation and quaint humour characteristic of true American literature. I need not quote bits of it here, as you will probably give your readers the whole of it. But it is worth noticing that the *Daily News* and the *Standard* have beaten the *Times* hollow in enterprise during the war. The *News*, for instance, in this case, gets letters and papers of exceeding interest out of Paris, while the *Times* can only amuse its readers with a garrulous narrative of its own exploits in the way of getting early intelligence during the wars of 1792-1815. The [illegible]tions of the daily papers has gone up [illegible]ously, the *Telegraph* alone printing, it is [illegible], close upon 300,000 copies a day now.

J. M. M.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 30TH SEPT.

ALL hopes of peace are generally supposed to be over for the present, the Provisional Government at Paris having rejected the proposals for an armistice made by Count Bismarck, and announced their determination to carry on the war "to the bitter end." So we are thrown back on a state of suspense and inactivity, of which it is very difficult to foresee the termination. I need not trouble your readers with all the speculations in which business men indulge as to the political future, since these are all more or less coloured by their hopes and wishes; I will confine myself solely to the facts of the moment. The war is beginning to affect general business very seriously. It was expected at the outbreak of hostilities that any injury done to trade in one department would be about compensated by exceptional activity in another, and at first it seemed likely such would be the case. But there is now great and widespread complaint as to the indirect effects of certain phases of the war which had never been anticipated. It had not, for instance, been foreseen that the Prussians would so completely turn the tables on France as to invade the country, invest Paris, threaten the western seaport towns, such as Havre, and organise a separate invasion against the great manufacturing centre of the south, Lyons. It was believed by most people that the industrial life of both France and Germany would go on pretty much as usual, or that at least the former would not be the first to stop. Events have utterly falsified these ideas. The whole of the industry of eastern France from Luxembourg down to Mulhouse is paralysed; the north is little better; the north-west district, which has the cotton manufacturing establishments of Rouen and Amiens for its centre, has also for the moment suspended labour; and now St. Etienne and Lyons are about to follow the same painful course. We are affected by these events in various ways. A large amount of our business with these districts is for the moment at an end through the want of means of communication; financial embarrassment has stopped up some sources of traffic, the most solvent houses being often at a loss for means to carry on and pay their hands; and lastly, the absolute impossibility of finding a market in France for either the manufactures or the raw material of particular localities has led to large quantities of both being sent over to England. This process has of course been accelerated by the dread of invasion. The Prussian habit of systematical pillage is a thousand times worse to some merchants and large proprietors than the worst excesses of irregular troops could be. The latter would plunder, eat and drink, and having satisfied their individual appetites, would go away; the Prussian commander of a force imposes a particular requisition on a town, village, or district, and if he does not get it, will hold all the property to ransom. The mayor or prefect, pressed to find the cash, turns to the capitalists of the place, whoever they are, and tells them that unless they make up the amount their stocks will be carried off by the Prussians; the amount is then perforce collected; the mayor buys off his unwelcome guests, and the plundered capitalists are left to recover what they have advanced, through means of a rate levied on the district. At Rheims, for instance, the Prussians imposed a fine of £100,000, and £40,000 of this was made up by Roederer, the Champagne grower, himself a German by [illegible]. If ordinary pillaging had been indulged in, Roederer might have lost his furniture and the contents of his cellar, but his immoveable and unrealisable property would not have been sponged upon as the disciplined plunderers of the King of Prussia are in the habit of doing. Now, having such examples before their eyes, it is not surprising that the citizens of Havre and Rouen take measures of precaution not dissimilar to what they would deem necessary if it was the ruffians of Tilly and Wallenstein instead of the citizen-soldiers of pious King William with whom they had to deal. All kinds of produce, colonial and home, have been shipped off to England as fast as means of conveyance could be found. Entire cargoes of coffee, sugar, and cotton have come from Havre, and miscellaneous assortments are still on the way. Of course manufactures have been sent off too. The panic has extended to Lyons, from which town—afflicted also by the scourge of Red Republicanism—vast consignments of silk have been hurried off to Marseilles and thence to England. It is of course impossible that indefinite quantities of produce should be transferred to this market without affecting prices; the uncertainty as to what is coming is of itself unfavourable to sellers. Thus we are threatened with a glut of silk, coffee, and other things, for very much the same reason that the plethora of money has come upon us, and the consequences in both cases are very disturbing indeed. The article of sugar, however, is affected in a less decided way. The result of transferring to England French stores of colonial sugar is partly counteracted by the loss of the beet crop in France, the most productive districts, Lorraine, the Marne, the Nord, and other departments, being either occupied or threatened by Prussian troops, and industry being at an end. Rape, colza, and other crops are in similar peril. On the other hand, it is only fair to note that in those manufacturing towns where the invaders have been well treated, that is, where they have got everything they asked, they have maintained order, and millowners, though oppressed by contributions, may manage to carry on somehow. This was the case at Rheims, where I understand business is now going on much as usual; a large English manufacturer there—Holden, also of Bradford—employing his 1,200 or 1,300 workmen without let or hindrance. But of course a few isolated instances amount to little. As a whole, French industry is stricken to the dust, and the proximate consequences to us, not less than the most remote, it is impossible to calculate.

The half-yearly meeting of the National Bank of India was held on Tuesday, when the report was adopted. It stated that the net profit realised for the past half year was only £273-16-8, to which was added £6,591-3-9, brought forward from last account, making a total of £6,855-0-5. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

About the break in the Red Sea cable and its repair, your readers have of course heard long ere this. The accident happened 90 miles below Suez, off Zaffarino Point, at the place where the sea end was spliced to the shore end laid from Suez. It happened very fortunately that the Scanderia and William Cory were in the Canal at the time *en route* to Madras and Penang with part of the British Indian Extension Company's cable, so they were instructed at once to undertake the job of repairing. The duplicate Anglo-Mediterranean cable, the capital for which I previously spoke of as having been subscribed by the shareholders, will be laid next month (October), the expedition starting from England on the 7th instant. It is urgently wanted, the traffic having far outgrown the capacity of the one effective cable hitherto in use. Fortune has been singularly favourable to these Mediterranean and Eastern lines so far. The breaking out of the war has completely put a stop to all chances of a rival line being laid from France by Algiers to Alexandria, and it has also led to an enormous amount of strictly Continental traffic being thrown on the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta line, as the safest medium of communication between England and the entire south, centre, and east of Europe. Messages not only for Spain, Italy, and the Levant, but for the whole of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Turkey are now constantly sent by the Falmouth, Malta, and the Anglo-Mediterranean lines.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eight months ending 31st August were issued yesterday. They again show a falling off in the exports, the result no doubt of the war. The declared value of these in August was £17,087,496 against £17,461,595 in August 1869, and £16,427,597 in August 1868. Cotton yarn decreased, while manufactures show an increase. The total of the first was £1,037,741 last month against £1,295,644 in the corresponding month of 1869, and £1,173,292 in August 1868. The amount of cotton manufactures was £4,999,608, £4,686,163, and £4,949,771, in August 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. The proportions of cotton yarn shipped to Bombay were—524,989 lbs. last month, against 330,840 lbs. in August 1869 and 787,424 lbs. in August 1868. The quantity of piece goods, plain, printed, or coloured, was 10,120,891 yards; 12,898,132 yards; and 20,811,977 yards—in August 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. While, however, the piece goods sent to Bombay have thus diminished, the quantity to Calcutta shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent. last month as compared with August 1869—being 64,000,000 yards against only 34,000,000 yards. The import of cotton last month was 636,350 cwts. against 757,548 cwts. in August 1869, the proportion from British India being 228,925 cwts. against 296,382 cwts. in August 1869 and 509,851 cwts. in August 1868. The declared value of all the British exports to Bombay and Scinde in the *seven* months ending 31st July was £2,690,583 against £2,801,340 in the corresponding period of 1869, and £3,595,424 in the first seven months of 1868.

The Bank of England rate was again reduced yesterday, and now stands at 2½ per cent. As I before remarked, if the war goes on a further reduction to 2 per cent. is almost certain before long. The dividends will be paid next week, and up to that date the Bank will want to keep its funds well in hand, but the moment that the payments have been distributed the abundance of unemployed money out of doors will compel the directors again to lower their minimum. Even as it is, the open market always keeps below the Bank, and cannot use the money deposited on any terms. Only 1½ per cent. is now allowed to depositors, and many of the banks and discount houses would rather not have money left with them at all now. Bullion keeps pouring in, and the stock in the Bank cellars at present is higher than the amount in any week since July 1868, with every prospect of indefinite further increase. At the same time trade is being gradually contracted; the local demand for money for harvest purposes is over; there is no chance of any new foreign loans; joint stock enterprise is for the moment extinct, and all the time capitalists are transferring what they can from France to England for safety. The excessive plethora is almost forcing people to invest in the better Stock Exchange securities, and that is the main source of the business now being done in Consols and good railway stocks. To make matters worse, for holders of floating capital, the absence of the usual Government revenue collection, so much of which is by Mr. Lowe's arrangements postponed to the beginning of next year, will leave more money than usual in the public pockets during this autumn, and probably tempt to some very improvident investments.

The cotton market has been necessarily very dull this week, but there is no sort of depression, and things are in a healthy state. Some of the smaller manufacturers still occasionally succumb, but their places are quite supplied by the extended operations of others, and production is very large. The only, failure worth naming is that of F. Azzoni, Aliches and Co., of Manchester, and their liabilities are small.

At the nineteenth series of hide sales of the year, which closed yesterday, only a moderate quantity was brought forward, but with a full attendance of buyers and a good home and export demand advanced prices were realized. Of 136,270 hides offered, 124,049 were sold. For East India ox and cow, there was an active export demand, and for all descriptions an advance of ¼ to ½ was obtained, extra heavy weights showing in many cases an improvement of ¾ to 1d. per lb. Madras and Bombay sold freely at about late rates. Tanned hides were in good request and sold at previous prices. Leather also in good demand at an advance.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have adopted a resolution akin to one in force at the Stock Exchange here. They unanimously resolved to-day that any broker failing to pay 20s. in the pound, from the 1st October forward, shall cease to be a member of the Association.

The Manchester market is very dull to-day and prices almost nominal.

## DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 19th October 1870.

OUR latest news of the home market is to 13th instant, quoting fair Dhollera at Liverpool 6¼d.

We have no business transactions whatever to report during the fortnight, except a purchase on European account of 75 candies Sawginned at Rs. 225, and 50 candies Compta at Rs. 205 f. o. b. Carwar, less 5½ per cent.

On native account there is no enquiry whatever.

During the past few days the market has continued to weaken, and we quote Sawginned to-day Rs. 220, and Compta Rs. 200, usual terms.

The Coast roads are not yet open, and despatches thence will not commence until after the Dewallee holidays; but in the present state of affairs there is no inducement to move cotton out of the district any where, and we do not suppose much stuff will reach the Coast ports for fully another month to come.

We have had heavy thunderstorms all over the district during the fortnight, which have prevented cotton being brought from the villages on to the main road.

The Railway surveyors have recommenced work, and are now employed surveying the tract of country from Gudduck to the Ghauts.

The cotton plants look healthy, and the crop at present promises to be a forward one.

Several local native failures have occurred, and a Compta dealer absconded a few days ago with liabilities amounting to about a lac of rupees; many other native names are spoken of as likely to follow suit.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

| | Sawginned. | Compta. |
|---|---|---|
| To 13th Oct. to Bombay—Docras | 20 | 0 |

The stock in Compta is 4,561 docras.

EXCHANGE—Unaltered, and nothing doing.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

## A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

AN Arab, who was shipwrecked in the Persian Gulf some time back, picked up by an incoming P. and O. steamer and landed at Kurrachee, after travelling about up-country and leading a precarious existence by the sale of charms and trinkets, found his way to Mozuffernuggur, where a mooktyar put him up in his house. The local officials, however, on hearing of the arrival of the stranger, suspected him. He was accordingly taken charge of by the police, his Arabic papers sent to the Delhi College to be overhauled, and orders as to the man's disposal applied for to Government. The result was, that Government ordered that he should be sent down to Bombay in charge of a responsible police officer, and thence deported to his own country by the first outgoing ship. A communication to this effect has been sent to the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Foster, Assistant Superintendent of Police, brought the man down from Mozuffernuggur as far as Cawnpore; thence Mr. Goad, District Superintendent, took charge of him, and started for Bombay on the 16th instant. Who was the mysterious stranger? an emissary of the Wahabee Emir of Riadh, or an innocent pedlar? From other information which we have received, we are inclined to suspect the latter.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 20.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.—In taking the census in Ohio a family has been found where the first son is named Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum, and Erratum.

WE understand that, in consequence of the state of affairs on the Continent, it is in contemplation to send the ironclad monitor Abyssinia to Aden, there to be stationed. It is also rumoured that a new monitor will be built for the defence of Bombay.—*Overland Mail*, Sept. 30.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

A DREADFUL accident occurred early on Friday morning to the train which left Madras on Thursday evening with the mails for Bombay—all the more dreadful perhaps on account of the uncertainty as to the number of lives lost. Heavy rains on this side of Cuddapah appear to have flooded the river Pennar and its feeders to such an extent as to wash away a bridge on the through line near that place, so that the mail train was precipitated into the swollen river. The loss of life, it was feared, was considerable: and on Saturday Mr. Stuart, Postmaster in Bombay, received a telegram informing him that the mails which had been in the train appeared to be lost. The above intelligence shows that a very lamentable accident has occurred; but we have not as yet been able to ascertain further particulars. Cuddapah, we may add, is 161 miles from Madras, and 96 miles from Gooty, the furthest point to which the Madras line is opened.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, accompanied by his Military and Private Secretaries, Dr. Barnett, Major E. C. S. Williams, Lieut.-Colonel Peile, R.E., Colonel Brooke, Political Agent for Rajpootana, and Captain Bradford, Officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, left Jeypore for Sambhur early on the morning of Tuesday last. They were expected to arrive at a point near the Lake on the evening of that day, and to remain there during the 19th. The remainder of the staff had directions to travel direct to Ajmere, there to await the Viceroy's arrival and take part in the public procession with which the entry into Ajmere would be made on the 21st. On the 23rd a further move was arranged to Nusseerabad returning to Ajmere on the evening of the 24th *en route* to Agra *via* Jeypore and Bhurtpore. At Agra some of the Central India Chiefs will await His Excellency, General Daly being in attendance. The departure from Agra is arranged for the evening of Sunday, the 30th, one day at Allahabad, and then via Benares and Sonepore to Calcutta.

The direction to be taken by the railway in passing Jeypore will be within about a mile and a half of the city, and it is also, we hear, pretty well determined that the main line shall run close to the Salt Lake at Sambhur, and not, as had been proposed, be connected with the lake by light branch or tramway, a project towards which the local authorities were said to incline. The Viceroy and a large party were splendidly entertained by the Maharajah of Jeypore at his palace on the evening of Monday last, the Maharajah himself, together with his principal officers, remaining in the dining-room and in close attendance upon his guests throughout the evening, the festivities of which were prolonged till past midnight. The visit to Rajpootana seems so far to have been a pleasant and profitable one, and there are fair grounds for hoping that the stimulus which Lord Mayo's presence at, and close enquiry into, the working of the civilizing institutions which distinguish the Maharajah's government of his State may bear good fruit.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 21.

## MALLIGAUM RACES.

### FIRST DAY, 11TH OCT. 1870.

THE MALLIGAUM DERBY.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age, one and a half stone in excess of standard. 1½ miles. Maidens of the season allowed 5lbs.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Probyn's | g a h Elphinstone | 10 | 10 | Probyn | 1 |
| Capt Owen's | g a g Oomedwar | 10 | 10 | Pemberton | 2 |

Time not taken.

Elphinstone won very easily.

THE WHIM.—For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 30.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Birdwood's | b a h Romulus | 10 | 7 | Pemberton | 1 |
| Mr Probyn's | c a h Ibrahim | 10 | 7 | Probyn | 2 |

Time—2m. 8s.

Romulus made the running and won easily.

THE HACKS.—Rs. 50 from the fund. ½ mile heats. G. B. Winner to be sold for Rs. 300.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Col Nuttall's | b a h Light Bob | 10 | 7 | Probyn | 1 |
| Dr Heffernan's | g a h Glendalough | 10 | 7 | Hore | 2 |
| Mr F L B's | g a h Patell | 10 | 7 | Black | 3 |

Time—1m. 2s.

The first heat produced a capital race between Glendalough and Light Bob, the latter winning by a short head. Second heat won easily by the same horse.

THE PONEY RACE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 40 from the fund. C. W. over 9 stone 7 lbs. G. R. ½ mile.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Larkin's | c a m Maid of all Work | 9 | 7 | Black | 1 |
| Mr Spring's | g a p Firefly | 9 | 7 | Turnbull | 2 |

Time not taken.

The Maid did her work well, and won easily.

### SECOND DAY, 13TH OCT.

THE KHANDEISH CUP.—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Weight for age. 1¾ miles.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Probyn's | g a h Elphinstone | 10 | 10 | Probyn | 1 |
| Capt Birdwood's | b a h Romulus | 10 | 5 | Pemberton | 2 |

Time—2m. 41s.

Romulus led up to the top of the hill, passed the stand. At the mile post Elphinstone went up to him, and the pair ran close together until within a few strides of the winning post, Elphinstone having the best of it by half a length at the finish.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 75 from the fund. ¾ mile. 14 hands to carry 10 stone.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Hewett's | g a g Budmash | 9 | 7 | Hyatt | 1 |
| Mr Probyn's | b a g Fatty | 9 | 7 | Mr Boevey | 2 |
| Mr Larkin's | c a m Maid of all Work | 9 | 7 | Mr Price | 3 |

Won by Budmash.

AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000, 11st.; 4lb. added or deducted per every Rs. 100.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Owen's | g a g Oomedwar | 10 | 2 | Probyn | 1 |
| Dr Heffernan's | g a h Glendalough | 9 | 0 | Native | 2 |
| Col Nuttall's | b a h Light Bob | 9 | 0 | Boevey | 3 |

Time very slow.

Oomedwar won as he liked.

CHARGER STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. ½ mile heats.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Price's | g a h White Rose | 10 | 4 | Pemberton | 0 |
| Mr Probyn's | c a h Ibrahim | 10 | 7 | Probyn | 0 |
| Mr Pottinger's | c b h The Creature | 10 | 4 | Boevey | 0 |

1st Heat was won by Ibrahim after a close race.

2nd Heat.—The owners of Ibrahim and White Rose divided the stakes.

### THIRD DAY, 15TH OCT.

HURDLE RACE.—R C. Rs. 100 from the fund, 10st. 7lbs. G. R.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr Heffernan's | g a h Glendalough | 10 | 7 | Mr Hore | 1 |
| Mr Pitt's | b h Jerry | 10 | 7 | Mr Burke | 2 |

Jerry never got over the first hurdle. The grey cantered round by himself, taking all the hurdles in good style.

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¾ miles. G. R. over 9st. 7lbs.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Spring's | g a p Firefly | 9 | 7 | Mr Price | 1 |
| Col Nuttall's | c a p Silvertail | 9 | 7 | Mr Burke | 2 |
| Mr Hewett's | g a p Charcoal | 9 | 7 | Native | 3 |

Silvertail was the favourite; however he did not run kind and refused the hurdles several times. The other ponies were almost as bad. Firefly after a galop across country returned to the course. Just as Silvertail was going at the last hurdle, this he refused, and Firefly ran in a winner.

A SWEEPSTAKES of Rs. 100 each. ½ mile. 10st. 7lbs.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Pottinger's | c b h The Creature | 10 | 7 | Mr Probyn | 1 |
| Dr Heffernan's | g a h Glendalough | 10 | 7 | Mr Hore | 2 |
| Capt Beville's | b a h Multum in Parvo | 10 | 7 | Mr Pemberton | 3 |

The Creature made the running, and won easily.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20 per each race won. 1½ mile.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Probyn's | g a h Elphinstone | 10 | 3 | Probyn | 1 |
| Capt Birdwood's | b a h Romulus | 9 | 12 | Boevey | 2 |

Elphinstone made all the running and won by two lengths.

TANGA STAKES.—For all tanga ponies 13 hands and under. Catch weights over 9st. Rs. 40 from the fund.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Paradise's | c p Shitan | 9 | 0 | Native | 1 |
| Mr Reynold's | c p Chance | 9 | 0 | Native | 2 |

This was the last race of the meeting. Shitan won as he liked.

DEATH OF THE HON'BLE J. L. COLIN.—The Mauritius papers announce the death of the Hon'ble J. L. Colin, Procureur-General and Advocate-General at Mauritius, universally regretted. He is to be succeeded in his appointment by his brother, the Hon'ble Gustave Colin, at present a Judge of the Supreme Court; and as it was to the near connection of Judge Colin with several of the practitioners in the Court that the Bar objected, it is hoped that the unseemly dispute between the Bench and the Bar will now be allowed to expire.

## BOMBAY.

WOODWARA STATION.—We understand that an order has been issued to erect a permanent station at Woodwara.

THE Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges receipt of Rs. 6-12 from "Bad Luck" as a contribution to the poor box; also Rs. 2-8 from Khundwa.

THE S.S. MARTABAN, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Briggs, Dr. Sharp, Mr. Allan, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hewett, three European deck passengers, and sixty native deck passengers.

THE LATE SUSPECTED MURDER AT BASSEIN.—It will be remembered that last month two Parsees were arrested at Bassein on a charge of having murdered a Goanese woman at that place. We now learn that the accused were tried before the Session Judge of Tanna on a charge of murder, and being found not guilty, were acquitted.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Apollo Bunder by the band of H. M. S. Forte:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Promotheus | Beethoven. |
| Selection | La Diva | Offenbach. |
| Galop | Corneys | |
| Selection | Hit and Miss | Herve. |
| Quadrille | Gorilla | Martin. |
| Valse | Elisen Tänze | Gung'l. |

Rule Britannia.

THE WEATHER.—The very hot weather, which we have experienced for three or four days, culminated yesterday afternoon in a heavy thunder-storm. Up to five o'clock we had fine clear weather and the wind blew strongly from the north; but all of a sudden the wind veered round to a directly opposite direction, bringing with it huge clouds, and raising little dust-storms all over the town. A prolonged thunder-storm followed, and rain fell heavily till nearly ten o'clock.

## TANNA COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Tanna collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September we learn that the fall of rain was satisfactory. The state of public health was good. The fall of rain during the season had been favourable and given general satisfaction. The crops were almost ripe and ready for reaping. The harvest this season promised to be a good one. The public health during the season had been on the whole good.

## AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

WE see from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September that the crops were pretty good. The state of public health was reported to be good. Fever prevailed in the collectorate to some extent. A disease among cattle was reported to have appeared in some villages of the Veerumgaum and Duskrohee talookas. A good number had died of it.

## POLICE CASES.

A SEA CASE.—Joseph McCarthy, a seaman of the ship Canopus, was charged on Saturday with refusal of duty, and was sentenced by the Chief Magistrate to ten days' imprisonment.

A CASE UNDER THE C. D. ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday five native women were charged, at the instance of Dr. Knapp, with failing to present themselves for medical inspection. They were adjudged guilty and fined twenty-five rupees each. Mr. Khunderao appeared for one defendant, and Mr. Wussuntrao for the rest.

A MARWADY SENT TO JAIL.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Abdool Salla Mahomed, and Mussa Mohan, a Marwady, were charged before Mr. Connon with stealing two gold bangles, value Rs. 42. The Marwady was sent to jail for a month. The first accused was also charged with stealing a gold neck ornament value Rs. 50, and was sentenced for both the offences to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Two other natives, who were charged with receiving stolen property from the prisoner Abdool, were sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Cadurbux Futha was on Saturday charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court with committing an aggravated assault on one Begum Jan, woman. On Friday the prisoner went to complainant's house and was turned away. He thereupon abused her and beat her with a stick, and then threw a China cup at her. She raised an alarm, and a police sepoy came, who took her to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

ON the recommendation of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, the Royal Humane Society has just awarded its medal, with suitable testimonials recording the services rendered, to Mr. Raitt, second officer, and Seedee Ferhan, coal trimmer, of the steamer Dalhousie, for saving life under the following circumstances:—The Turkish barque Augusta, belonging to Singapore, commanded and manned by natives, was anchored in a cove near Muscat, and about to sail for Jeddah with a cargo of wheat and some passengers, when a heavy wind and swell set in, and the vessel began to drive. A boat was despatched for assistance, and the lifeboat of the steamer Dalhousie, in charge of Mr. Raitt, proceeded with all haste to the Augusta and succeeded in taking off seventeen of the passengers and crew. About an hour after the boat returned to land a man was observed on some floating wreck, and the cutter of the Dalhousie, also commanded by Mr. Raitt, went to his assistance. When the boat neared the man he was lying surrounded by wreck and too weak to move from wounds and exhaustion, when Seedee Ferhan, who accompanied the boats on both occasions, jumped overboard with the life-buoy and supported him until he was picked up; the vessel going to pieces in a few minutes afterwards.

## HIGH COURT TRANSLATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in the local column of your issue of to-day bearing the title "High Court Translations" is so worded as to be liable to misconstruction, especially by malignant and evil disposed persons, of whom I believe there are not a few in Bombay. It might be construed as meaning that the chief translator and the second and third translators of the High Court had entered into a comfortable league, or partnership, to make all the private translations required by parties having business with the members of the legal profession, to the exclusion of all other translators. There is, I am happy to say, no ground whatever for any such inference. Neither I nor anyone of the senior translators of the Court has any desire to be troubled with the making of private translations. But on my having recently exhorted the junior translators of the Court, for reasons which I need not detail, to desist from making private translations, it was represented to me that their ceasing to do so would occasion great inconvenience and detriment to persons in want of reliable translations to lay before counsel, &c., before taking legal proceedings. I therefore addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Law Society, in which I intimated, in substance, that pending any measures which the Society might see fit to adopt to remedy the inconvenience, I, or either of the two gentlemen abovenamed, if communicated with by solicitors or attorneys in need of private translations of vernacular documents, would make arrangements to have them made, that is to say by translators who might be competent to translate the documents.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

22nd Oct. 1870.                J. FLYNN.

STRANGE SCENE AT A WEDDING.—Considerable excitement was caused in Leominster last Saturday morning by the publication of a handbill, stating that a wedding would take place on the following Tuesday, the 27th, at ten o'clock, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Leominster, and which concluded by stating that the attendance of the public was requested by the bridegroom. The names of the persons concerned were soon known in the town, and many were the statements made as to the reasons for the publication of the handbill. The service commenced at the appointed time, the chapel being crowded in every part. The bride and bridegroom with their friends were in attendance. The clergyman proceeded with the service until it came to the place for the rev. gentleman to ask if there were any persons present who knew any cause or impediment why the marriage ceremony should not be proceeded with, when the bridegroom at once rose to make some observations, but was interrupted by the father of the bride, who stated that if the bridegroom made any remarks he should have to say something in reply. The clergyman, however, pointed out that the only persons who could make statements were the bride and bridegroom, whereupon the bridegroom stood up, and said that six months ago he asked the lady to release him from his engagment. She declined, and afterwards stated that her father would not consent to its being broken off, and had expressed his determination to compel him to marry her. He went on to say that coercion had been resorted to to bring her to the ceremony, and he should marry her because he was bound by law to do so; it was in this spirit only that he could proceed with the ceremony. The service was then continued, but when the bride was asked whether she would take this man to be her husband, she replied emphatically, "No, I will not!" which caused intense excitement in the chapel. This, of course, brought the service to an abrupt termination. The bride immediately left the chapel, and the bridegroom (who seemed perfectly satisfied with the result) drove away, followed by an immense number of persons, who cheered him most heartily.—*Daily News*, September 29.

FRENCH DIPLOMATISTS.—Count Bismarck recently referred to the ignorance of foreign languages displayed by French diplomatists. An amusing instance of it is mentioned in the German papers. Previous to the opening of the North German Reichstag a year or two ago, a diplomatic dinner was given in Berlin: "Will the Speech from the Throne be in French?" asked an *attaché* of the French Embassy. "Certainly not," was the reply of his amazed neighbour; "how could a French Speech from the Throne be possible in Berlin?" "Oh," answered the *attaché*, "there would be nothing so very strange about it, I assure you. I was myself present in Washington when the President opened Congress by a Message in English!"—*Globe*.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain R. Curling, sailed yesterday morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr W Drew, Mr C Braithwaite, Mr and Mrs Walker and two infants.

For Suez—General and Mrs Hughes and three children.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 22nd Oct., 5-11 P.M.; via Turkey, 18th Oct., 3-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Oct., 7-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Oct., 8 P.M.; America via Russia, 23rd Oct., 2-44 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 22nd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 cents.

CANNANORE, 22nd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy wind south-west strong, thermometer 78.

TUTICORIN, 22nd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·74.

CARWAR, 22nd Oct., 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south, thermometer 78, barometer 29·80.

MANGALORE, 22nd Oct., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 79.

VINGORLA, 23rd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd Oct., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·98, rainfall 1 inch 62 cents.

CANNANORE, 23rd Oct., 4 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 79.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—23RD OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd Oct., 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Oct., 4-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd Oct., 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd Oct., 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Oct., 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd Oct., is as follows:—

| | To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 0 42 | 0 6 |
| ,, | Calcutta | 9 0 | 0 22 |
| ,, | Madras | 0 8 | 0 5 |
| ,, | Galle | 11 12 | 1 43 |

## THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

### REPORT OF THE VISITORS ON THE DEATH OF GUNNOO.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand up herewith memorandum of the final proceedings of the visitors of the Lunatic Asylum with reference to the case of Gunno, a lunatic lately deceased, and the final report on the same, signed by General Stock as chairman, and in the name and on behalf of the visitors generally.

We had under a consideration a letter from Dr. Niven, the Superintendent of the Asylum, suggesting alterations in the constitution of our body, and the ways and methods of visiting, &c.

Some of us did not think that that was a matter of reference to us at present, and we come to no conclusion in reference to Dr. Niven's particular suggestions, but it was understood that I should hand it up to Government without any remark as I now do.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. CONNON.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—The visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Bombay, have now the honour to reply to various communications from Government in the Judicial Department, commencing with the letter signed by Mr. Under-Secretary Wyllie, No. 2,383 of 1870, dated the 23rd June last, and terminating at this stage, with Government Resolutions, Nos. 2,893 and 2,894, of date the 30th ultimo.

2. The visitors have first to give their opinion as to the cause and manner of the death of one Gunnoo, a lunatic in the asylum, which occurred on the 28th May last.

3. From what passed in the Coroner's Court, of which we have had before us an authentic record, and from further enquiries conducted by a sub-committee of the visitors, we conclude that the deceased died "from shock consequent on fracture of six ribs," which was the finding of the Coroner's jury. Minute and careful enquiries do not enable us to throw any further light on the question how or by what means the deceased received the injuries which led to his death.

4. The inquiry by the Coroner seems to us to have been most conscientious and exhaustive, and although the result may seem not so elucidating as could be desired, it may be some satisfaction to Government to know that a similar casualty having recently occurred in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, which it will be remembered is the great asylum of the County of Middlesex, and has long been considered a model institution, and after an inquiry by the Commissioners in Lunacy in this matter, the Commissioners expressed themselves—"Sorry to report that they have failed in obtaining any precise information of how or when the poor man received the injuries of which he died."

5. Nor are such conclusions so much to be wondered at as might at first sight appear. When the injuries of which such persons die are not self-inflicted—and that does not appear to have been the case in the affair of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, nor in this which we have now been conducting an inquiry—they must result from the violence of sane attendants, or of insane patients having the opportunity to inflict such injuries. If they were inflicted by sane attendants, those persons are not likely to give such evidence as will convict themselves, and insane persons are not competent witnesses. We have not been restrained by the last consideration, however, from making inquiries among the patients, but the result has been as already stated.

6. During the three nights before the death of the deceased he had been confined in a room by himself, and, as already said, the injuries of which he died having been such that they could not have been self-inflicted, we conclude that he received them before that time, most probably on the night of the 24th, in an open gallery 116 feet long and 10 feet broad, where thirty lunatics, including deceased, seem to have passed that night. Deceased seems to have been violent at this time, and it is easy to conjecture that he may have had a struggle in this open gallery with one or more of his fellow patients, or with one or more of his warders, resulting in the injuries which led to his death. Indeed, by one or other of these ways the death of the deceased must have come about, but which we cannot say.

7. We do not know if on asking us to report on the *manner* of the death of the deceased Government wishes us to remark upon the medical treatment. If so, although some of us are medical men, others not being so, we would respectfully submit that as a body we are not qualified, and some of us certainly are not entitled, to give any definite opinion on this point.

8. We find as matters of fact that Dr. Niven, the appointed Superintendent of the Asylum, was absent on a few days regular leave at the time of the death, and the asylum was in medical charge of Dr. Charles Johnson, who is a surgeon in the Bombay Army. The deceased had only been seen by Dr. Johnson a few hours before his death, and then Dr. Johnson treated him for intermittent fever. It was only upon a *post-mortem* examination that the real cause of death was ascertained. The head overseer, an elderly European, who has been seven years in his place, and the apothecary, seem, indeed, to have come to the conclusion a few hours before the death that one rib was broken, but no notice seems to have been taken of this; and we draw no particular conclusion, because by that time the poor man was beyond the reach of any treatment that could have saved or even prolonged his life.

9. We are next asked to say "whether the death can be attributed to faulty arrangements or to negligence or misconduct on the part of any of the officers of the establishment or of any other persons."

10. This question is partly answered by what we have already said. It was perhaps an oversight of the surgeon in charge not to detect so serious an injury as was ultimately disclosed by six broken ribs, and the application of a mustard plaster to the chest of a man so suffering does not seem even to the unprofessional mind correct treatment; but it must be borne in mind that Dr. Johnson had not then ascertained what really was the matter with the man. Whether this amounts to professional negligence is a question upon which the non-professional visitors decline to express any opinion. Apart from this we cannot ascribe "misconduct" to any of the officers of the establishment or to any other persons, except that we think the head European overseer and apothecary ought to have reported to the acting Superintendent sooner than they did the state of this patient.

11. Undoubtedly the death may be reasonably attributed to "faulty arrangements," that is to say, we think arrangements could be made under which such casualties must be less likely to occur, and the means of detecting their causes, when they do occur, better guaranteed. It is all a question of expense, with sufficient room for the separation of patients, their occupation, and so forth. With sufficient, which means highly skilled and highly paid, medical attendance, and other supervision, such casulties might be made all but impossible.

12. Looking practically, however, at the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, at the great excess of patients over the proper accommodation provided for them, and the very insufficient attendance, making such casualties as that we have been inquiring about so possible, not to say likely, of occurrence, we are surprised that this is the first case of the kind that any gentleman whose name is now on the list of visitors has been called upon or required to report on. This speaks well for the management of Dr. Niven and his predecessors in the superintendence of the asylum for many years past.

13. Referring to the gallery mentioned in paragraph 6, where, as we suppose, the deceased met with the injuries that led to his death, it is, as already mentioned, 116 feet long and 10 broad. In this thirty patients, we understand, usually pass the night, locked up, with no supervision but that of three native warders, who having been on duty all day are allowed to sleep all night, which they must be expected to do well. Up till now there has been no light throughout this passage at night, though at one end of it there is a passage leading to a privy, the only place of that kind accessible to all those people at night. In our opinion if such a gallery is to be occupied at all, no more than half the number now crowded into it ought to be put up there, and there ought to be a waking watch, also one or two lamps, one certainly showing the way to the privy, but beyond the handling of patients.

14. The arrangements for securing cleanliness here and throughout the entire asylum are unexceptionally good.

15. The last and doubtless most important commission devolving upon us by the order of Government is this—To state the points on which we consider the present arrangements of the asylum defective, and the reforms and improvements which we would suggest.

16. When we first met to consult as to the orders of Government in this matter, and considering ourselves a somewhat too numerous body for a minute and effective inquiry, we appointed a sub-committee to conduct certain inquiries, and so far as these relate to "the present arrangements," the result of them is embodied in the paper hereto annexed, which runs in the name of the sub-committee, but which is in fact the work of one of their members, only Dr. Semple, in medical charge of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Colaba; and upon reflection the other two members of this sub-committee, as well as the visitors generally, think it best to send it in to Government in this way, because, though we are quite satisfied as to the accuracy of anything stated by Dr. Semple as a fact, we think it best that he should be solely responsible for his opinions, and we think it well that Government should know how much gratuitous and disinterested trouble Dr. Semple has taken in this matter.

17. "The present arrangements" being thus perhaps sufficiently well explained, there remains for us only to say what "reforms and improvements" we would suggest.

18. In the first place then, as we have already implied, we are of opinion that, apart from all faulty arrangements, the asylum is over-crowded. It was described by medical authorities many years ago as capable only of accommodating 165 patients. The present Superintendent, Dr. Niven, informs us that he can arrange to accommodate 175, but considers it dangerous to admit one individual more. At present there are 238 lunatics confined in the asylum, and last year there were at one time as many as 252. This is scarcely less than insanity itself. The arrangements of the asylum are especially defective in the means of classifying the patients. There is a sort of division attempted between the Europeans and natives, but this is very imperfect, and during the cold season, when the European inmates number from thirty to forty, it is not possible even to carry out this separation. There is literally no classification of the parties according to the nature of the mental disease and behaviour of the individual, not from the absence of management on the part of the medical superintendent, but entirely from the want of space. One of the most objectionable features of the arrangements is in the female division. Here the lower ward and rooms are dark, damp, and dismal-looking in the extreme, and the windows look out into the centre square, which is occupied by males. This latter objection applies with equal force to the upper female ward and rooms, as the windows here overlook the windows of the eastern male ward. Such arrangements make discipline and good government in the place impossible.

19. The store-room is altogether insufficient for the proper preservation of the bedding and clothing and other necessary articles.

20. The work-shop where carpenters work, and cane chair manufacture is carried on, is much too small for the due care and safety of the inmates employed. It is a mere shed with closed walls to the westward and southward, and it has two small windows looking into the English cemetery through which bhang and other forbidden articles are sometimes introduced from the outside.

21. The four galleries where the majority of the patients sleep are each 116 feet long, 10 broad, and 10 high. In each of these galleries from twenty-eight to thirty and sometimes a greater number are shut up together from sunset to sunrise. The average superficial area per man is therefore only 40 feet, and the cubic space 400 cubit feet. These facts speak for themselves in a sanitary point of view, but apart from sanitary considerations the visitors are of opinion that so many as thirty lunatics ought not to be shut up together in any one place if a due regard for safety from possible acts of violence is to be entertained. With such large numbers crowded together at night, the risk of accidents like the one which has called forth this inquiry must necessarily be greatly increased.

22. We repeat that in our opinion no more than fourteen or fifteen patients ought to be associated in one gallery, to which should be attached warders to keep watch and remain on the alert during the whole night.

23. The difficulties in the way of reforms and improvements of the asylum in its present site are formidable. No reforms can be of much use without extension of the buildings, and this is simply impossible, without more ground. The peculiar position of the building in having the English cemetery adjoining it on the south, and an old unused Mussulman burying-ground on the north side, are serious obstacles to enlargement and extension of the buildings, even although Government were prepared to allot eight or ten acres of land for that purpose.

24. It appears that there are only four acres of land belonging to the asylum, including the ground space actually occupied by the building.

25. There is besides the 240 lunatics, the whole establishment of servants and attendants with their families, numbering in all 117 souls, living within the walls, which gives a total of 357 persons in this small enclosure, where the washing of clothes and all the other domestic operations of such a community are necessarily carried on. This would be considered a dense population for people in health. What must it therefore be where the insane are concerned. There should be at least one acre of land for every ten lunatics. In England it is now considered necessary to have one acre for every five lunatics. Here at Colaba there are only 800 square yards for every ten lunatics confined in the asylum.

26. To enlarge the present buildings without obtaining more land would only be adding to the evils which already exist.

27. However, if Government are prepared to take possession of the old Mussulman burying ground and appropriate ten or twelve acres of land at Colaba Point, a separate block of buildings might be erected for females, and an entirely separate block for the Europeans on the higher pieces of ground. In this way the present asylum might be patched up and enlarged to hold say 300 patients.

28. But the visitors do not recommend any extension of the Asylum on the present site, but rather that it should be sold or utilised for the military already in such force in Colaba, and that a new asylum should be erected after the model of the best institutions elsewhere, having regard to the peculiarities and requirements of our climate. An amount of land would be required for the site which, if it is to be on the island of Bombay, would necessitate a large expenditure of money. But this is a point on which it does not seem within the scope of our Commission to enlarge.—I have, &c.,

T. STOCK,
Brigadier-General.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October.

In his letter No. 8 of 1870, dated the 13th June 1870, Dr. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, who held the inquest on the exhumed body of one Gunnoo, a patient in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, states as follows:—

"Dr. Johnson, who was temporarily in charge of the Lunatic Asylum during Dr. Niven's absence on leave, was at about 5 P.M. on the evening of the 28th May called by Mr. Head Overseer McDaniel to see the deceased. On visiting him Dr. Johnson thought that the deceased was suffering from an attack of remittent fever complicated with difficulty of breathing. He accordingly prescribed the remedies usual in such cases. At about 9-30 Dr. Johnson was informed that the patient had died, and that it was thought one of his ribs was broken.

"I would here remark that had Dr. Johnson done his duty he should have reported the circumstances to the Coroner, so that a jury might have examined the body before further steps were taken; but instead of doing so, on the morning of the 29th, Dr. Johnson proceeded to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and though he found no marks of violence eventually yet on opening the chest he discovered that no less than six ribs were fractured, three on either side of the chest. The fractures appeared to be of recent date, and had been received during life. The heart was in a diseased state, and about two inches of the liver were ruptured. Dr. Johnson formed the opinion that death resulted from the shock consequent on the injuries received acting on the heart in a diseased condition.

"He was further of opinion that the injuries could not have been self-inflicted, but he could form no opinion as to the method in which the deceased met with them. Dr. Johnson in ignorance of the law on the subject allowed the body to be buried and reported the matter to Dr. Niven. Dr. Niven returned to Bombay on the evening of the 31st, but did not report the circumstance to the Coroner till the evening of the 1st June."

2. The Coroner remarks that no light was thrown on the mode in which the deceased met with the injuries of which he died, and the jury found in similar terms.

3. The evidence of Dr. Niven at the inquest was "that although it was possible that the man's ribs might have been fractured by a sudden fall, yet that it is more probable that the injuries were inflicted by violent pressure applied by the knees or feet, though it is impossible to say whether in a struggle with the warders or with some other insane person."

4. The jury submitted recommendations as to the lighting and watching of the wards, and as the evidence disclosed that the whole accommodations of the asylum were very imperfect, the Coroner brought the matter to the notice of Government, and recommended a committee of enquiry into arrangements.

5. The report of the Coroner was referred to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, for opinion. Dr. Wright considers the conduct of Dr. Johnson to have been most careless, and has also commented upon the very faulty arrangements of the asylum. He believes the death must have occurred from violence, but does not state what kind of violence.

6. The visitors of the asylum were also requested to make a special enquiry into the case and submit their opinion. The visitors have made as exhaustive an enquiry as possible, but got no nearer the cause of death than the Coroner's jury did. They state—"Deceased seems to have been violent at the time, and it is easy to conjecture that he may have had a struggle in the open gallery with one or more of his fellow patients, or with one or more of the warders, resulting in the injuries which led to his death. Indeed, by one or other of these means the death of the deceased must have come about, but which we cannot say."

7. The committee have also brought to notice the extreme want of accommodation and the overcrowding in the Colaba Asylum, which was described many years ago as only calculated to hold 165 patients. The present Superintendent, Dr. Niven, informed them that he can arrange to accommodate 175, but considers it dangerous to admit one individual more. At present there are 238 lunatics confined in the asylum, and last year there were at one time as many as 252.

8. A valuable report of a sub-committee of the visitors, the credit of which is stated to be due to Dr. Semple of the 95th Regiment, and a letter from Dr. Niven containing proposals to amend the present system of visitation have also been forwarded to Government.

9. It does not appear that the injuries of which Gunnoo died were self-inflicted, and therefore Government are of opinion that they must have been caused by either a warder or some other lunatic, and that in the inadequate state of accommodation of the asylum it is scarcely to be wondered that this is the first serious accident which has occurred.

10. Copy of the letter of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, should be sent to Dr. Johnson for any explanations which he may have to offer. These should be submitted through the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

11. The subject of extension of accommodations or of the construction of a new asylum, and of an improved system of management and visitation of this asylum should be considered in the General Department. The other four lunatic asylums in this presidency being nearly always full, no relief can be expected from them, and it seems highly desirable that the whole question of the treatment of lunatics should be carefully considered by a competent commission appointed for the purpose.

12. The Coroner and the visitors should be thanked for the care and regard for the public interest which they have exhibited in enquiring into this matter.

## RAMDASS IN THE N. W. P.

THE following letter was received by us (*Pioneer*), authenticated and evidently genuine, from Bhaugulpore. The occurrence related in it—a corpse swallowing its coffin—is of an unusual character; and we therefore bring it to the notice of our readers:—

"SIR,—I fervently hope you will allow your valuable paper to be the vehicle of the succinct and most surprising intelligence, that in some recent date, a crowd of superstitious people, owing to the successive death of some of their relatives, re-opened a grave, where rested a long buried dead quite untouched either by white-ant, or any kind of creeping worm.

"People descended the grave, and to their consternation saw that the dead has swallowed up nearly half a yard of coffin, and a portion of hand. They exerted most anxiously to get the coffin and hand out of the carcase's mouth but to no purpose. Then through the medium of a hammer, the remorseless crowd shattered the scull and mouth of the poor helpless long-laid dead into fragments and succeeded in their effort. The coffin and the part of the hand, which were taken out of the broken mouth of the dead, after pouring a good amount of labour, were found entirely wet by crimson blood. It reached me by a servant of mine, who witnessed the scene, a most pitiable one.

"To satisfy my curiosity I instantaneously took to my heels, got to the curious grave, and peeped in, but to my great surprise and horror I concentrated the intelligence was quite genuine and authenticated. I immediately ordered the mob to cover the dead, as it was before, which was executed in no time. I anxiously cajole that either you or any of your numerous and learned readers can thoroughly, satisfy me by inserting in your precious journal, how the coffin and hand were eaten up by the dead, and whence did the fresh blood issue?

"M. R. KHAN."

## INDIAN ITEMS.

### MEDICINE FOR THE MILLION.

Each civil medical officer of a district in Bengal is, so we learn from a contemporary, to be at once supplied with ten pounds of quinine, five pounds of chiretta, three of jalap, three dozens of castor oil, and two hundred cholera pills "for sale to the people."

### NAVIGATION OF THE BURMAH RIVERS.

The India General Steam Navigation Company have, after collecting numerous statistics of the trade, determined to send a portion of their fleet to compete with the B. I. S. N. Company on the Burmah rivers. Had they done this in 1867, when first thought of, it might have been worth their while, but now we fear they are too late, as the B. I. S. N. Company have undoubtedly, notwithstanding their high rates, a firm hold on the up-country trade. Their Irrawaddy flotilla consists of fine river vessels, commanded by men who know their route and the people they have to deal with well. Their trade, moreover, is chiefly with the natives, who are not likely to withdraw their custom in favour of the new comers. The change will, however, seriously affect the trade of the small river boats, which are still said to possess two-thirds of all the river traffic.—*Pioneer*.

### SANSKRIT WORKS.

Dr. Kielhorn, Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Deccan College, has drawn up a report on the catalogue of Sanskrit works in the library of the Maharajah of Mysore. In comparing this catalogue with those of the different Sanskrit collections in Europe, it is found that out of the 608 works which it enumerates, only 468 are already in Europe. The list under report contains little or no information regarding the contents of the books, their age, or the persons who transcribed them. Being little more than a bare index of names it does not afford that assistance to the student which renders the elaborate catalogues of the Bodleian and the Royal Library at Berlin of such immense intrinsic value. Page after page of such names as "Anumânamanidîdhitetippani" would, we should suppose, pall upon the most enthusiastic student; and Dr. Kielhorn's suggestions for making catalogues more interesting and better guides to the books they enumerate will undoubtedly meet with general approval.—*Pioneer*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# THE WAR.

## THE WAR OF 1870.

X.

*(Saturday Review, Sept. 24.)*

THE superior fighting of the Germans to that of their antagonists in the memorable campaign the first chapter of which closed with the fall of the Second Empire, the boldness of their cavalry, the activity of their staff, the cool firing of their infantry, and the skilful tactical use made of their guns, are already, and for a long time hence will prove, texts for military critics to discourse on. But on no point has the difference of training and moral feeling told more in favour of the invaders than in that of the marching, on which the older Napoleon so often relied for his advantage over these very Germans. Quickness of movement, as in his earlier campaigns, and hardly less in those of the Confederate General Lee, has often supplied the place of inferior numbers. But when the greater numbers have quickness of movement also on their side, the result is all but inevitable. The apparent slowness of the French march towards Sedan may be due possibly, in some part, to hesitation or contradictory orders. The only distinctly French narrative put forward, a brief one given in the *Times* a few days after the capture of MacMahon, does indeed throw the blame upon the latter. But the revelations made on every hand of the fatal indiscipline manifested by this army forbid us to believe that it exerted itself upon the way, or that its officers from the first had that moral control over their men which alone can supply the place of such rigid discipline, for example, as that of Russia, and carry troops over heavy ground at high pressure on light rations.

The Germans, on the other hand, whether those of the Crown Prince's army who had accomplished the toilsome passage of the Vosges and the long direct movement to the valley of the Marne, or those under the Prince of Saxony who had just taken a share in the tremendous fight at Gravelotte, the hardest fought battle beyond doubt since Waterloo, marched with a speed, order, and endurance which nothing less than a combination of good physique with high spirits and fair discipline could produce. This will appear the more surprising to those who have not noticed the bodily activity of the heavy-looking youth of Germany, when it is remembered that more than a third of the infantry, *i.e.* the two last years' recruits of the peace strength of the battalions, and nearly the whole of the *einjährige* volunteers who were suddenly called by the war to that real service which few of them were designed to share, are under twenty-two years of age, and have probably not reached the full limits of their muscular power. Accounts recently published in the German papers enable us to examine the effect of this superiority of marching on Moltke's grand combination more in detail than has hitherto been attempted.

The Saxon Corps, now under Prince George, with which went the Crown Prince of Saxony's head-quarters, received its orders to move westward from before Metz, as part of the Fourth Army, early on the 22nd. At the close of the fourth day's march the head-quarters were at Jubecourt, six miles from Clermont in the centre of the southern Argonnes, and nearly fifty miles in a direct line from the position quitted before Metz. During these four days the Fourth Army had marched almost wholly on cross-roads, made the passage of the Meuse, and lost some time as well as some lives in the rash attempt upon Verdun of which we have already spoken. Its position, owing to this promptitude, fully answered the masterly design of General Moltke, since it was ready to move on towards Paris on parallel lines to those followed by the Crown Prince, whose main body was at Bar-le-Duc, two days' march to the south. Thus any position taken up by MacMahon to oppose the latter would have been turned by the Fourth Army. If he retired on Paris, the two Crown Princes moving side by side would follow him with overwhelming forces. On the other hand, should he make, as he did make, the desperate attempt to slip past them, a two days' march northward would plant the Fourth Army directly in his way, and close the defiles of the northern Argonnes until the Third Army came in on his flank.

That all this combination was pre-arranged is not mere conjecture. When news reached the Royal head-quarters that MacMahon was really entering on the flank march, word was instantly despatched to the Fourth Army, and on the 27th the Saxon Corps was lining the Meuse about Dun and Stenay, prepared to stop the passages against him. But their services there were made unnecessary by the slowness of the French movements.

MacMahon left Rheims on the 22nd, only a few hours later than the Prince of Saxony quitted Metz. Mouzon, the point on the Meuse which he chiefly aimed at, is just as far from the one starting-point as the other. Yet five days afterwards the main body of the French were about Vouziers, scarcely half way to that passage, whilst the Saxons had first gone past it on their way to Paris, then halted, and moved northward to the points on the Meuse next above it, making two sides of a large triangle, the French not having yet accomplished half of the third side of a triangle of similar extent. Whatever other excuses may be offered for this extraordinary delay on their side, there is none under which the necessities of his design can possibly avail in future to clear the character of MacMahon from weak generalship, except actual want of power to force his troops on; and such want of power and the subsequent ruin must be ascribed to the vital fault of the absence of discipline throughout the Imperial army, which indisposed its recruits for exertion, and made the example of the older soldiers their danger instead of their strength. It is plain that rations were scarce, and that without rations they could not be got forward. The worst evils that Trochu had prophesied were outdone by the reality here, as after Wörth, when the bonds of discipline snapped the instant that the army found itself defeated by the enemy it had been taught to despise.

Whilst thus reviewing finally the decisive chapter of the war, we are bound to correct any former impression that the Prince of Saxony closed the right bank of the Meuse, and checked MacMahon's leading troops in the advance of the 30th on Montmédy with the whole of one of his three corps. Belgian and French observers alike were mistaken, it seems, in reporting Ducrot's troops to have retired before masses of infantry. The cavalry of the Guard Corps, aided by their horse artillery, and by the effect of the near approach of the firing across the river, which showed the French centre giving way rapidly, were sufficient not only to stop the columns that had debouched by Carignan, but to drive them back; and, strengthened afterwards by the Saxon cavalry, which crossed above Mouzon early on the 31st, they followed up their success beyond Douzy, and actually captured the railway-station and trains there with an infantry escort. The thorough demoralization of the French, which showed itself next day in the abject surrender of each battalion that perceived itself cut off, had evidently already begun. When ever soldiers so conducting themselves we find a staff, as in this corps of Ducrot's (late MacMahon's), who started on the campaign with no maps of their own frontier, there is little to be surprised at in the destruction of an army.

We pass on from criticism to speak of recent events. The march from Sedan to Paris has been accomplished without any noteworthy fact beyond the destruction by some desperate soldier of the historic citadel of Laon after its surrender—an event of little significance, and shedding blame chiefly on the depraved public opinion of the French press, which mistook treacherous fury for patriotism. On the 4th the whole of the eight corps and a-half which had concentrated against MacMahon were on their way, with the exception of the Eleventh and First Bavarians, and of these the former soon after followed, and Der Tann's when his charge of the prisoners was ended. The Crown Prince marched direct on Rheims, and thence along the Marne, the line by which the Allies of 1814 approached the capital. The Fourth Army apparently kept more to the north, near Soissons, and the front and flanks were covered effectively by the cavalry divisions which had already done such excellent service in all the movements. The bulk of the army, living chiefly by requisitions, on the plan first adopted systematically by Napoleon, got from Sedan to before Paris at the rate of about fourteen miles a day, and on the 18th scouts were engaged near the forts with the outposts of the vast mass of combatants whom Trochu is endeavouring to train into an effective garrison.

The French troops of all sorts within Paris are estimated at the lowest as exceeding a quarter of a million men in number, and their spirit thus far has been described as good. Trochu has not, however, attempted to detach a separate army formed from them into the field, as his amateur advisers have counselled, having doubtless good reason for not exposing another raw force to be overwhelmed by a new feat of active strategy. But his tactics with so large a number must necessarily go beyond merely garrisoning his enceinte, and partake of the mixed warfare known as the offensive-defensive.

As for the Germans, they had evidently made up their minds to invest Paris thoroughly, without waiting the effect of negotiations. For this purpose the Crown Prince was directed to keep toward the south of the city to Versailles, just clear of the forts, whilst the Fourth Army moved against St. Denis and the rest of the northern enceinte. On the 19th the investment was complete, the cutting off the city from outward communication being assisted by the garrison, which has blown up all bridges likely to be useful to the enemy. On the 19th the Crown Prince threw the bulk of his army over the Seine at Villeneuve St. George, about four miles beyond the circle of the forts, and a serious action soon followed. His advanced troops had been skirmishing on the 18th with parties of French outside the line of works, and this day General Vinoy, an old soldier of good repute, who commands Trochu's most movable corps, saved, happily for Paris, from sharing MacMahon's disaster, sallied out to take the Fifth Corps and Second Bavarian in flank in their westward movement. He was repulsed and driven in with such a heavy loss in guns and prisoners as clearly shows that the French are not yet steady enough to meet their victorious adversary in open field. On the north, the same day, the French corps which had occupied the high ground beyond St. Denis fell back on the line of forts at the approach of the Fourth Army, and that night the investiture was complete. What influence this may have on M. Jules Favre's attempts for peace, which began fairly at the same date, we do not pretend to guess. So far as the military aspect of the question goes, a firm front on the part of Trochu is more likely to affect the Prussians than the partial gatherings of insurgents in their rear, or the levies of recruits at Tours, Angers, and Lyons.

Toul and Bitsch have each repulsed fresh assaults with marked success. New Brisach holds out, though lately threatened by a column of General Werder's increasing forces. The defence of Strasburg will add new laurels to the reputation of French engineers, but the Germans are bringing to the assault means so regular and powerful as to defy all resistance; so that, but for some remarkable *contretemps*, the place must soon be theirs. Before Metz, too, heavy guns are being brought up to shake Bazaine's resolution; but, on the other hand, the letters conveyed by French ingenuity over the besiegers' heads inform us that his troops are still in good heart and well supplied. Of the detachment said to have escaped from Metz further news is wanting. Personal difficulties between the commanders before the place appear to have resulted in General Steinmetz being transferred to a charge at home, and the First Army being consolidated with that left to Prince Frederic Charles, who has under him seven of the thirteen North German Corps, besides some reserves, destined doubtless to enable him soon to send part of his line troops westward to support the King, even if such detachments have not already marched.

---

XI.

*(Saturday Review, Oct. 1.)*

THE great war which we are now watching through its progress, without being able to realize the depth of passion and intensity of suffering that the words imply, will leave many lessons to be studied hereafter when the time for cooler observation arrives. At present it seems vain to hope that politicians of any class can divest themselves of their personal sentiments sufficiently to take a clear view of its causes, or understand the bitterness, the product of centuries of history, with which it is waged. But the military conclusions to be drawn are more obvious and ready. All the world, for instance, has already found out, what it hardly should have needed new examples to teach, that mere dash (or *élan*, to use the more fashionable phrase) is no substitute for continuous exertion, that armies which are very brave and confident in themselves in the morning before an action may make a most disgraceful retreat at its close when worsted, that to push a beaten enemy hard at all costs is the way to reap great successes from smaller ones, and, above all, that an unsound military system, neglecting discipline for appearance, and putting personal sycophancy in place of professional zeal, may make a show that as long as peace lasts shall deceive the world, its masters, and even the individuals that compose it, into a vain belief in its efficiency, while quite unfit to encounter the rough test of war. But if we look at the campaign in a strictly scientific view, it may be doubted whether war carried on by the enormous masses of men of late used can be as fruitful in strategic lessons as those of the first part of this century. The decisive fighting at Forbach, which first showed the hostile armies in their true colours, as Wissemburg and Wörth first proved the inferior perception of the French staff, was fought before strategy came into play at all on the German side, being simply the direct collision of the nearest parts of the opposing lines gathered on the Saar, and brought on by the mere will of a subordinate Prussian general. The operations which hemmed Bazaine into Metz seem rather to have been carried on from one stage to another by the mere force of events, than to have formed parts of an original design; while the annihilation of MacMahon's army—the most remarkable military event, beyond doubt, since the retreat from Moscow—was due quite as much to the blundering fatuity which incurred the peril, as to the promptness with which the French mistake was turned to account by General Moltke.

Yet the war will by no means be without its special military lessons when studied observantly. And chief among them is the knowledge that it gives us of the true value of fortresses in these days of increased armaments. Evidently this mode of defending a country, has been raised in estimation by recent events, and we are able to deduce from these, with tolerable certainty the rules for the future employment of the military engineer when preparing the defence of a country against its neighbours. Fortifications put at random round frontier towns are plainly of as little value as it has been the fashion for any military critic to imagine. Their importance is directly connected, not with their supposed strength, or the number of inhabitants protected, or even the size of the district they appear to shelter, but with their command of the great thoroughfares which railways, or in some cases rivers, form for the supply of the invading armies. Toul, up to a few days since, was a point of more vital importance to the German strategy than Strasburg—not to mention the score of places which have not been attacked at all—because it severed completely the railway communication between the Rhine frontier and Paris. And the mention of Toul and Strasburg points to an element not hitherto sufficiently considered in this question. Each of these places has only just fallen; but Toul was very weak and Strasburg strong, and the one vital difference which made the defence of the former seem so formidable, and the capture of the latter only a matter of steady work, was the distance of Toul from the invading frontier. Strasburg lay ready to hand for the German siege-trains to be brought before it. Toul, with a very small increase of strength, might be defying the enemy and impeding his whole operations for a month to come. A heavy train for siege purposes would almost absorb, during its passage, the resources of a line of railroad, and complicate immensely the difficulties of supply for an invading army. Hence it appears that one special element in the future defence of a country should be to close the main railroads by fortresses, with the special condition that these should be considerably retired from the frontier, so as to enhance the difficulty of attacking them in form.

The importance of very large fortresses, viewed separately, is sufficiently manifested by the case of Metz. We may speak here freely without judging of the future. Few would have supposed, before this war began, that a place of even that size and strength could have sheltered the force which Bazaine has maintained there, that it could in fact give protection and even an immediate base of operations to an army of 100,000 men. Had this turn of events been foreseen, and the French Administration provided for the force to be detained there a six-months' stock of supplies, it is very possible that they might have given employment for the same time to at least double the same number of Germans, who are troublesome to feed, and are subtracted from the force which might be overrunning France and compelling a peace. It is already plain that there are good reasons for no attempt being here made to begin an actual siege, which would probably exhaust the means more necessary before Paris; whilst the process of blockade in such a case tests the endurance of the investors hardly less than that of the invested. It is another proof of Moltke's far-seeing intelligence that he would have willingly dispensed with this episode in the campaign had not circumstances and the forwardness of others forced it upon him.

As to Paris, it is too little as yet to say that, but for the works which now girdle her, the war would have come to an end at the middle of last month. Yet it is far from possible to follow out implicitly Marmont's prophecy, and to assert that the check of the invading armies at these obstacles will necessarily lead to their retreat from France. We believe that that wise critic would have altered his dicta on this and many other points, could he have foreseen the enormous advantages for offensive strategy which steam and the electric telegraph have furnished. He would have been slow to assert thus positively views which make no allowance for this great change, just as he would no longer have argued about frontier bases had he lived to see all Germany knit together into one vast military base of warlike operations against her old enemy by the force of a new political sentiment, aided by the material advantages of her increased civilization. How far the dangers to which the German armies are theoretically exposed are outweighed by those circumstances of the case which are practically in their favour, is a problem yet unsolved, and very different from that which the Marshal had before him when he wrote of fortifying capitals. The brief review to which we proceed of events recorded since we last wrote may help us to understand how the conditions really stand.

The particulars that have reached us of the action of the 19th near Sceaux—the first contest before Paris—are chiefly important as showing that the French failure is ascribed beyond doubt to the misconduct of a battalion, made up of the *débris* of the First and Third Zouaves, formerly looked upon as crack regiments in MacMahon's own corps. Where these men came from does not appear. It is most probable that they were partly wilful stragglers from MacMahon's Second and Fourth Divisions, to which their former regiments had belonged. Their conduct was evidently disgraceful, and sufficiently proves that to dress a number of peasants from Alsace and Lorraine (the favourite recruiting grounds of these corps) in semi-Oriental costume, and let them follow out in France the loose traditions of discipline derived from Algerian service, is not a certain recipe for creating heroes. In short, the artificial value of the irregular system to which the French infantry have been all the more inclined since it was exaggerated in their crack regiments, has received its deathblow in the present campaign, which has lasted long enough to see raw National Guards enraged at the pusillanimity of the very troops they had been taught to regard as the flower of their regular army. There appears to be no doubt that General Ducrot—not Vinoy, as the Prussians informed us—commanded in this action, and that he has somehow escaped from his captors at Sedan, though not from his misfortunes.

It was only natural that Trochu should attempt a really serious attack whilst the Third Army was marching past Paris and exposing its right flank, nor was it less natural that, after his failure, he should confine his sorties to such partial and tentative assaults on the enemy's outposts as those that we read of as made beyond the North, East, and South of Paris on the 23rd. The frequent mention of the fire of the forts upon the enemy in these affairs explains how little ground they give for boasting; yet it must be remembered that very slight advantages may be of the utmost importance to the garrison in restoring to its mixed elements some moral confidence in their own fighting powers. There is probably very good ground for the current opinion that the Prussians will make no serious attempt upon the place for at least a fortnight to come.

The advance of a mere detachment on Orléans, followed instantly by the rumour of its cession to the Prussians, shows at once the present weakness of the French on the side of the Loire, and the determination of Moltke to allow no important force to collect near his flank. And the surprising ease with which Keller's column from Strasburg traversed the populous district of Mulhouse, and levied contributions at its will, proves how little hope there is that, in these days of highly organized armies, the occupation of a country can be interfered with by the mere ill-will of the population. Arms and organization are the requirements of modern war, no less than men, and it would seem that there is little hope of the three being combined in the requisite proportions in any of the outlying districts of France, so as to disturb the blockade of the capital, or the sieges of such minor places as Soissons.

That Toul has yielded to a very moderate bombardment is not surprising, for every soldier in the place must have felt that it was impossible to hold it long if seriously attacked. But that General Uhrich, who, coming suddenly into active service from the retired list, had already bid fair to make a European name, should have confessed before Swiss gossips to being cowed—for that is the plain term—by the continuous fire into the place, and should have surrendered with 15,000 troops, on the crest of his works being crowned, without attempting to face an assault, speaks more for his human feeling for the lives at his disposal than for that resolution from which we had been taught to expect so much. Of the defence of Strasburg it will hereafter be written that it was well maintained, in a strictly formal sense, up to a certain time, but that the commander by no means fulfilled the pledges he had given for his obstinacy up to the last, nor showed any special resource during its progress.

Marshal Bazaine has maintained his reputation hitherto for the more passive description of courage, and the strong sorties out of Metz on the 23rd and 24th prove him still to have good control over his men. But were they the French of Soult's Peninsular campaign under Soult's own guidance, they would long ago have forced, albeit with heavy loss, some point in the vast circuit which encloses their compact forces. The command of both banks of a great river, so valuable in theory, has never been put to less practical use by an army facing a superior, but far more widely distributed, enemy. Nor has the art of war received one special illustration since the campaign began from any officer of that country which, under the older Napoleon, taught it to all the world.

## ALLEGED SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

THE *Presse*, published at Vienna, gives the following extraordinary piece of correspondence from Cassel:—

The Prussian Government has issued the sternest prohibition against the receipt at the telegraph office of a report of the circumstances which I shall now relate to you from authentic sources. In spite of all attempts at concealment, yesterday the news spread here like wildfire that Napoleon had, on the 18th, made what rumour magnified into an attempt at suicide. The details of the affair, as communicated by the officer on guard, are as follows—Napoleon for two days exhibited a strange elevation of spirits, which up to this had not been perceptible in him. He received during the last few days several despatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days left his room only once. This was about five o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all despatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park. He read them, and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him for two hours his immediate attendants began to be alarmed. About half-past nine they resolved on the pretext of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince Murat undertook the task; but to his repeated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour they broke open the door, and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castle, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave till morning, and has sent a long account of the matter to the head-quarters. The whole population of Cassel went out to-day to Wilhelmshohe to see Napoleon. He, however, "in consequence of severe illness," kept his room.

## FROM PARIS TO TOURS IN A BALLOON.

M. JULES DURUOF gives the following narrative of his journey from Paris to Tours in a balloon. He ascended at eight o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, in the Place Saint Pierre, Montmartre. The wind was then blowing with some violence from the east, and carried the balloon in the direction of the Arc de Triomphe. When over this point, being then 3,000 metres above the earth, he was seen by the enemy. M. Duruof soon discovered that active preparations were being made for his destruction. The Prussians appeared to him like a swarm of ants busily engaged about an ant-hill. Their motions he, of course, interpreted as preparations to fire upon him. Nor was he left long in doubt. He had scarcely got beyond the fortified enceinte when the enemy began to fire projectiles at him from some of their cannon, which had been placed in a perpendicular position. The balls came towards the boat of the balloon, but at some distance, and then fell to the earth. Some ascended so high as to cause slight vibrations in the balloon. The cannons having failed, the Prussians then tried their rifles; but these were just as unsuccessful. The enemy, however, had considerable patience, and did not give up firing at the aëronaut until he reached Mantes. During this part of his journey he remarked clouds of smoke and heard the noise of guns. This led him to believe that fighting was going on around Mont Valerien, and in that part of the valley of the Seine. He could see distinctly that the Prussian army on this spot was formed of seven lines, flanked by large bodies of cavalry. As the wind still blew from the east the balloon followed the course of the river. At eleven o'clock M. Duruof considered that he was far enough from Paris to venture on descending. The balloon fell in a park and the aëronaut, having got out of his boat, was received at the Chateau Gracowille, which is a short distance from Evreux. This chateau belongs to Admiral La Ronciere le Noury, who is at present in command of the forts of Paris. Information of the arrival of the balloon was forwarded to the Prefect of the Eure. He came and received the aëronaut, who was supplied with a regular commission from the Director-General of the Post-office. M. Duruof had carried with him three sacks weighing 425 kilogrammes, and containing a number of despatches. Some of these were from the Minister of War, or other members of the Government. M. Duruof had been ordered not to give up the despatches to any one but a General or a Prefect. He was directed to destroy them rather than allow them into the hands of any other person. Having rested himself for a few hours at Evreux, the aëronaut took the trail to Tours, where he arrived safely on Saturday morning. M. Duruof states that the conditions offered by Count Bismarck had been posted on the walls of Paris for three days, and had given the strongest impetus to the spirit of patriotism in the breasts of the defenders of the capital. From him also information has been received that the Prussians, after having taken possession of the redoubt above Saint Cloud, had been dislodged from this position by the cannon of Mont Valerien. All the houses in the pretty park at Montretout, as well as those in its vicinity, are now a heap of ruins. The affair at Bourget had been of a character at once very successful and very dramatic. Sheltered behind a house which the French had neglected to demolish, the Prussians had raised a redoubt of bricks. An attack was made at night on this point. Aided by the electric light given by Bazin's machine, some of the Breton Gardes Mobiles had thrown themselves upon the enemy. The cannon of the neighbouring fort, meanwhile, thundered against the redoubt, and the house which protected it. Dazzled by the light, which at the same time left their aggressors in darkness, and surprised by this rude attack, the Prussians had been routed, and left behind in the hands of the Gardes Mobiles 500 prisoners. M. Duruof also asserts that the besiegers remain at a great distance from the ramparts. The Gardes Sedentaires, who are doing duty on the ramparts, and are very anxious to get the enemy within gunshot, cannot catch sight of the Prussians, so far are they away. During the last few days, the National Guards have fired, but without ill results, on the French lancers, mistaking them for Uhlans. Paris has assumed a resolute attitude and a martial appearance. Everywhere in it there reigns silence, broken only by the noise of the cannons, which never cease to thunder, day or night. The shops are closed at ten o'clock at night, after which hour no citizen can, without a special order, leave his house. A word about the hero of this extraordinary voyage. His is a young man about nineteen years of age, and belongs to the Garde Sédentaire. He intends to return to Paris as he came out of it. Others have, it is said, offered to follow the example set by M. Duruof.

## COUNT BISMARCK'S CIRCULARS.

THE following is the text of the Circular Notes addressed to the North German Ambassadors:—

"RHEIMS, Sept. 13.

"Our relations with France having been misapprehended, even in friendly quarters, I am induced to communicate to you the views of the King which are shared by the allied German Governments. We regarded the *plebiscite* and the apparently satisfactory state of France, consequent upon it, as guarantees of peace, and as an expression of the pacific disposition of the French nation. Subsequent events have undeceived us, or, at any rate, have shown how easily pacific sentiments may be converted into hostile action in France. Deputies, Senators, and newspapers almost unanimously insisted upon war with a view to conquest in Germany. So loud and impetuous were they, that the few remaining friends of peace dared not oppose them, and the Emperor Napoleon probably told His Majesty the King no untruth when he asserted that the state of public opinion had compelled him to make war. Remembering this fact, we are not in a position to rely upon French feeling as a guarantee of peace. We must not conceal from ourselves that, in consequence of this present war, France will always be longing to attack us again, irrespective of any conditions we may think fit to impose. It is their defeat, it is our victorious repulse of their culpable attack, which the French nation will never forgive us. Even were we to evacuate France now without requiring any accession of territory, pecuniary indemnity, or other advantage except martial glory, the French nation would, nevertheless, cherish a deep hatred against us, and seek to avenge our offence to their vanity and the check we have put to their lust of conquest. They would wait for a day when they might hope to act up to these feelings with a chance of success. It was no doubt of the justice of our cause, or of the adequacy of our strength, which made us declare that the war was all but forced upon us in 1867, but we had no wish, by means of our victories, to excite the passions of the French and to bring on an era of irritation and war, while we yet hoped, by carefully and patiently developing the amicable relations between the two countries, to create a solid basis for an era of peace and prosperity for both nations. But having been compelled to unsheath the sword, which we had wished to leave in its scabbard, we must endeavour to gain some better guarantees against a future attack on the part of the French people than can be found in their friendly disposition towards us. In 1815, the Holy Alliance and other arrangements were resorted to to protect European peace against the similar cravings of French ambition, but those expedients have since lost their efficiency, and Germany has had to prevent French invasion single-handed. Such an effort Germany has no wish to repeat again and again, and we are therefore compelled to exact material guarantees for the safety of Germany against future attacks from France, guarantees which (Germany being a pacific nation) will likewise protect the peace of all Europe. These guarantees we shall demand, not of any temporary Government of France, but of the French nation itself, which, no matter who were its rulers, has for centuries been in the habit of invading Germany. Our conditions of peace will, therefore, mainly be directed to render it more difficult for France to make another attack on the German frontier and more particularly on the South German frontier so long defenceless. To effect this we shall endeavour to remove our frontier and with it the point of attack, further west. We shall also endeavour to possess ourselves of those French fortresses and shall convert them into defensive strongholds of Germany. I request your Excellency to answer all inquiries in this sense."

Count Bismarck's second Circular is dated Meaux, September 16.

"Your Excellency will have noticed the communication which M. Jules Favre, in the name of the present rulers in Paris, calling themselves the *Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale*, has addressed to the French representatives abroad. I am also informed that M. Thiers has undertaken a confidential mission to some foreign courts. He will, I have reason to think, make it his task to create a belief in the pacific disposition of the present Paris Government, and will request the intervention of Foreign Powers in behalf of a peace which is to deprive Germany of the fruits of her victory, and exclude all conditions calculated to render the next French attack on Germany more difficult. We cannot credit the present Paris Government with any earnest intention to terminate the war while it continues by its language and acts to stimulate the passions of the French nation, to aggravate the hatred of a people already irritated by sufferings of war, and to declare in advance as unacceptable to France all terms acceptable to Germany. By this demeanour the present Paris Government impairs its ability to conclude a peace. If it wished us to attribute to it an honest intention to enter into negotiations, it would have to prepare its people for it by calm language in harmony with the serious character of the situation. As to the cool suggestion that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantee for obtaining our terms of peace, it could be seriously meant only if we were supposed to be deficient in military and political judgment, or indifferent to the interests of Germany. Another important circumstance preventing the French people from realizing the necessity of concluding peace with Germany is the hope encouraged by their present rulers that the Neutral Powers will diplomatically or actively interfere in their favour. If the French once become persuaded that as they alone have wantonly conjured up the war, and as Germany has had to struggle alone through it, so they will also alone have to settle with Germany, they will soon give up further resistance, now that it is proved to be undoubtedly unavailing. It is a cruelty on the part of neutrals if they allow the Paris Government to encourage impossible hopes of intervention among the people, and thereby prolong the war. We have no wish to interfere with the domestic concerns of France. It is indifferent to us what Government the French people may choose to select for themselves. We have formally recognized no Government except that of the Emperor Napoleon, but with whatever sufficiently authorized Government we may have to negotiate terms of peace, they will be independent of the question of how and by whom the French people are to be governed. Our terms will be dictated by the nature of things and the right of self-defence against a restless and aggressive neighbour. The unanimous voice of the German Governments and German people demands that Germany shall be protected by stronger frontiers than she has hitherto had against a repetition of the menaces and reckless invasions that have been practised against us for centuries by all French Governments in succession. While France possesses Strasburg and Metz she has a better strategical base for attacking Southern Germany and the left bank of the Rhine than we have to defend them. Strasburg in French hands is an ever open sallyport against Southern Germany. In German hands Strasburg and Metz will acquire a purely defensive character. In the course of more than 20 wars with France we never were the attacking party, and even now we have nothing to ask of the French nation than to permit us to remain in the enjoyment of our safety, so often imperilled by them. But whatever peace we may conclude with France she will only regard it as an armistice, and to avenge her present defeat, will attack us as unjustifiably and as ruthlessly as she has done this year the moment she thinks herself strong enough for the enterprise, either by herself or in union with allies. In rendering it more difficult for France, from whom all European troubles have so long proceeded, to assume the offensive we likewise promote the common interest of Europe, which demands the preservation of peace. No disturbance of European peace is to be apprehended from Germany. Having been compelled to go to war, although we had carefully eschewed it for four years, despite the incessant provocations to our national pride, we now require future security as the prize of the great efforts we have been obliged to make in our own defence. No one will be able to reproach us with want of moderation if we abide by this just and equitable demand. I request your Excellency to earnestly advocate these views in your conversations with the Minister.

"BISMARCK."

## THE GERMANS IN FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—An article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dated September 13, headed "The Behaviour of the German Troops in France," has been placed in our hands by the Prussian authorities here, with an appeal to us on our honour to state whether the allegations it contains as to the outrages on women and the spoliation of property committed by the Prussians are true charges. In common honour we have nothing to do but to tell the truth in reply to such a request. We have no wish to side with either party. One or other of us has been at Forbach, Spicheren, Woerth, Gravelotte, Douzy, Bazeilles, Balan, Carignan, Courcelles, and Sedan, and we are now before Metz. We only mention these names of places to show that we have, to some extent, seen a fair share of the war, and we feel bound to give the most unqualified contradiction to the statements of the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We have found want, suffering and misery enough wherever we have turned, but we have never yet met, or even heard of, a single instance of personal violence offered to the peasantry, a single instance of outrage towards women, or a single instance in which a farmhouse has been robbed of more than its stray fowls and fruit. Amid all the horrors which have been going on around us we talk among ourselves of the kindness, forbearance, and singular honesty with which, considering all the circumstances, the Prussians have behaved towards the people and property of the towns and districts through which they have passed. One particular especially called to our attention is the writer's statement that several Prussian officers boasted to a representative "of the British Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded of having violated French women." We cannot think which was most disgraceful, for Prussian officers to make such boast or for an Englishman to listen to it; but the responsibility rests with the writer. We feel bound in honour as English gentlemen, and as we are asked here to state our experience, to repel this whole narrative as totally at variance with all we have seen and heard, and to deny it as a national calumny; and to this statement we beg to append our names in the simple cause of truth.

N. A. WOODS.
M. G. MACLAINE.
ARTHUR B. LEECH.
ERNEST HART.

Before Metz, Sept. 23.

## GENERAL STEINMETZ.

GENERAL STEINMETZ has been relieved of the command of the 1st Army opposite Metz. His force is placed under Prince Frederick Charles, who at the same time retains the supreme direction of the 2nd Army. While regretting it should have become unavoidable to supersede the old and deserving General—another Blucher in his patriotism and soldierly ardour—one cannot help listening to the military critics who disapproved his strategy from the beginning of the war. General Steinmetz is said to have had a predilection for the bayonet incompatible with a breech-loading age. With every allowance for the necessity of rapid and decisive successes, his style of warfare seems to have smacked too much of the more primitive tactics of the olden time. Who does not recollect the assault on Spicherenhill? It was one of the most courageous feats to be imagined, and reflects the highest glory on the men engaged in it. But soon after it had been performed, at an enormous loss of life, there came the unpleasant intelligence lagging behind that the formidable position might have been gained more easily by turning the flank of the French and waiting for them to withdraw; in fact, it seems that General Failly was in the very act of drawing off when he found his rear attacked by those battalions which might as effectually and with considerably less damage to themselves have operated on his flank. The controversy which, on this and similar occasions, arose between Generals Moltke and Steinmetz has at last resulted in the latter resuming his former post of Commander-in-Chief at Posen.—*Berlin Letter, Sept. 24, Times.*

## THE KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.

THE Italian journals publish the following letter addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to the Pope, and sent to His Holiness by Count Ponza di San Martino:—

"Holy Father,—With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a King, with the sentiment of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done formerly, to the heart of your Holiness.

"A storm full of perils threatens Europe. Favoured by the war which is desolating the centre of the Continent, the party of the cosmopolitan revolution increases in courage and audacity, and is preparing to strike, especially in Italy and the provinces governed by your Holiness, the last blows at Monarchy and the Papacy.

"I know, Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would not fall below the gravity of events; but for me, a Catholic King and an Italian King, and as such guardian and surety by the dispensation of Divine Providence and by the will of the nation of the destinies of all Italians, I feel the duty of taking, in face of Europe, and of the Catholic world, the responsibility of maintaining order in the Peninsula, and the security of the Holy See.

"Now, Holy Father, the state of feeling of the populations governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops coming from different places with different intentions, are a source of agitation and of perils evident to all. Chance or the effervescence of passions may lead to violence and to an effusion of blood, which it is my duty and yours, Holy Father, to avoid and prevent.

"I see the inevitable necessity for the security of Italy and the Holy See that my troops already guarding the frontiers should advance and occupy the positions which are indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of order.

"Your Holiness will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will restrict themselves absolutely to an action conservative and protective of the rights, easily reconcilable of the Roman population with the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and of his spiritual authority, and with the independence of the Holy See.

"If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and the goodness of your soul give me the right to hope, is inspired with a wish equal to mine of avoiding all conflict and escaping the danger of violence, you will be able to take, with the Count Ponza di San Martino, who will present you this letter, and who is furnished with the necessary instructions by my Government, those measures which shall best conduce to the desired end.

"Let your Holiness permit me to hope that the present moment, as solemn for Italy as for the Church and for the Papacy, will give occasion to the exercise of that spirit of goodwill which has never been extinguished in your heart towards this land, which is also your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with an indefatigable perseverance to develop into acts, in order that while satisfying the national aspirations the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the banks of the Tiber a glorious seat independent of all human sovereignty?

"Your Holiness, in delivering Rome from the foreign troops, in freeing it from the continual peril of being the battle-field of subversive parties, will have accomplished a marvellous work, given peace to the Church and shown to Europe, appalled by the horrors of war, how great battles can be won and immortal victories achieved by an act of justice and by a single word of affection.

"I beg your Holiness to bestow upon me your Apostolic benediction, and I renew to your Holiness the expression of my profound respect.

"Your Holiness's most humble, most obedient, and most devoted son, "VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"Florence, September 8, 1870."

---

THE respective positions of Japan and China at this moment are worthy of attention. The former eager to court Western civilization, the latter anxious to be rid of it; the former cementing by every means its friendship with Europe, the latter arraying against it all the great nations, military and mercantile. While China is on the brink of a fatal war, and while her western provinces are being ravaged by the Panthays, her northern are threatened by Russia, and Corea by Japan. That "Eastern Russia will some day bulge southwards into the Flowery Land" there can be little doubt, and almost as likely is it that enterprising and already powerful Japan will cross the Yellow Sea and aggrandise herself at the expense of barbarous China.—*Pioneer.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In testifying to the unrivalled restorative properties of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, observes—"I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit, and I never recommend any other sort." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A fresh batch of new Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps, painted dark blue, and dark green, lining to match, with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

Several new and second-hand Carriages, such as broughams, open carriages, four-seated phaetons, two and four-wheeled dog-carts, buggies, palankin office shigrams, and other carriages.

And also,

A few sets of highly finished Buggy and Dog-cart Harness, plated on white metal, with round and flat reins, horse and carriage brushes, sami-leathers, Broadley's plate powder, several pairs of spare circular glasses for broughams, few iron lifters for greasing carriages, &c.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th October 1870.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG |
| CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI |
| AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW |

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..............£3,200,000
Reserve Fund .............................. 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

### AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai. |
| Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong. |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/10 1/2 | ,, |
| 3 | do. | 1/10 3/8 | ,, |
| 2 | do. | 1/10 1/4 | ,, |
| 1 | do. | 1/10 3/16 | ,, |
| On demand | | 1/10 1/8 | ,, |
| On Scotland | | 1/10 1/8 | ,, |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ............ | | 1/10 | ,, |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months........... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ........ 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months........... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 5th October, 1870.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

### THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

| Age. | Civilians. | | Military and Naval. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Without Profits. | With Profits. | Without Profits. | With Profits. |
| 25 | Rs. 33 | Rs. 36 | Rs. 38 | Rs. 42 |
| 35 | 41 | 45 | 45 | 50 |
| 45 | 51 | 57 | 55 | 61 |
| 55 | 67 | 75 | 70 | 78 |

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Agent, Bombay

## HOUSES,

OFFICE TO LE
PREMISES situated at
be vacated by the Chief Engineer's
way Company. Apply to

TO LET, the OFFICES p
by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co
Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to
FINLAY
Bombay, 13th October 1870.

## NOTICES.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROO
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
A fresh batch just to hand.
J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY.
INDIANA CIGARS.
LONG COMMON.
J. NEUBERG.

COCONADA.
BURMA CHEROOTS.
BABINGTON Do.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.
Thos. Bears' SMOKING MIXTURE.
Ditto IMPERIAL Do.
Ditto CUT CAVENDISH.
Ditto LATAKIA.
Ditto BIRD'S EYE.
Ditto FINEST VIRGINIA CAVENDISH.
In quarter pound Tins, quite fresh.
J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Plain straight and carved curved.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO POUCHES.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.
J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM CHEROOT HOLDERS.
J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS.

THE celebrated SQUARE PIANOS for India. Manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, to order of Mr. J. NEUBERG, are shorty expected, and orders are registered by
Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ............................................12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)..........................................Rs. 1 ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1866, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

PIPES.

CHARLES CROP AND SONS,
BROOKSBY WORKS, BROOKSBY WALK,
Homerton, London,
Late of Great James Street, Hoxton, London.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

C. CROP and SONS beg to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Dealers to their very great assortment of Meerschaum washed and fancy coloring CLAY PIPES, in all the new registered designs, which for beauty of shape, variety of patterns, purity of clay, and number of designs are not to be equalled by any other house in the trade.

CAUTION.

C. Crop and Sons request the public to carefully examine the makers' mark on all Pipes sold in their name, as all the Pipes are warranted genuine bearing their name.

JUST OUT.—Crops' new Cantabs, new mounted University, Florence, and several other new patterns.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesale and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE) LONDON,
Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture
Musical Instruments
Ironmongery
Fire-arms
Agricultural Implements
Cutlery
Carriages
Saddlery & Harness
Boots and Shoes
Wines
Ales
Beers
Preserved Provisions
Stationery
Books
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.